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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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INTERNATIONAL

U.S. SEEKS TO LIMIT TECHNOLOGY FLOW TO CEMA VIA SWEDEN

PM181152 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 15 May 84 Second Edition p 3

[Article by O. Vakulovskiy: "'Making Themselves At Home.' The White House and the Pentagon Are Openly Trying to Subject Neutral Countries' Economies to Their Diktat"]

[Text] It is said that Americans make themselves at home when visiting other people's houses. This observation is highly pertinent in the case of Theodore Wu, chief of the U.S. Department of Commerce export department. He was obviously "relaxed" at a Stockholm seminar for representatives of Swedish industrial circles.

The topic of discussion was U.S. "export policy" or, to be more precise, the policy of embargoing exports to the socialist countries. Then Wu suddenly decided to dispense with the formalities. Swedish businessmen who break the "rules of the games" should be...put in jail for 5 years or so or, at the very least, face substantial fines, the transatlantic visitor announced. This is called "making yourself at home," American-style.

Having finished his little dream about prison cells, Wu sternly reminded the Swedish industrialists not to deviate an inch from the "export policy." And he hinted that so-called indirect steps could be taken against them. In particular, "adverse publicity" in the major papers. Theodore Wu had not invented any new punishments; he was simply overtly expounding the American experience, inviting all and sundry to use it.

Why, one wonders, did a U.S. official take such liberties in the Swedish capital? The fact is that the groundwork had already been done for him. Theodore Wu is by no means the first American to take it on himself to tell the neutral Swedes how to conduct themselves. Basically, the doctrine is very simple: "Trade with the Soviet Union and CEMA is bad." Not just bad, but out. Washington is not just talking about it; it is taking specific steps to ensure that Swedish industrialists do not take too much of a fancy to trade cooperation with Moscow.

As he was about to leave for Stockholm in 1981, U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger announced: "I do not consider Sweden a neutral country." Weinberger may well have been indulging in wishful thinking, but that does not make what he said any less offensive. It encapsulates the basic political principle the United States follows in its relations with Stockholm.

After Weinberger's visit to Sweden it became clear that when he was talking about "undesirable neutrality" he meant not only the military-political aspects. It was during that visit that a secret treaty was signed between the United States and the Swedish bourgeois government of the time. The treaty was directed, the paper NORRSKENSFLAMMAN notes, primarily against the development of trade ties between Sweden and the Soviet Union. Washington used as a lever its own exports to that country. This meant that all the Swedish enterprises which were acquiring advanced equipment and technology on the other side of the Atlantic were under U.S. authority.

But why was a secret treaty on trade matters (its content was published by the magazine NY TEKNIK) concluded by Weinberger, not by, for example, the U.S. secretary of commerce? The explanation is simple. Weinberger was the right person to justify Washington's embargo policy with nebulous arguments about "military secrets" and about the strategic military equipment that--God forbid!--would fall into the hands of the perfidious Soviets. Can you imagine what would happen then?!

The United States required its trade partners in Sweden not only to observe most strictly its "rules of the game" but to adopt what are literally police measures to "strengthen the security and secrecy of these enterprises." NY TEKNIK writes: "Swedish enterprises have to strengthen their security systems in order to be able to receive advanced equipment from the United States. That is the U.S. requirement." Representatives of the actual enterprises commented on this point in the same issue of the magazine in most guarded terms: "It is not a question of whether or not we like it. We must consider this factor." Understandable caution. In all likelihood the Swedes will already be very familiar with the stern disposition of their transatlantic partners. Indeed, if you come out and say you "don't like it," Theodore Wu or one or other of his colleagues will again demand a jail sentence.

As for threats, the Americans have it beautifully organized. Caspar Weinberger, for example, gave the Swedish firm Datasaab a severe dressing down for supplying Moscow's Sheremetyevo Airport with components for its air traffic control system. In the event of similar violations recurring, the treaty contains a clear threat to "curtail military-technological cooperation between the United States and Sweden," which began with the design and production of a new aircraft for the Swedish Air Force--the JAS.

There is a long tradition of Washington pressure on Swedish trade with the socialist countries. In a study entitled "The West's trade war in 1947-1967" Gunnar Adler-Carlsson poses the question: Why were Swedish exports to the USSR always, every year from 1947 through 1952, less than envisaged by agreements (the currency problem could not have explained the fact that imports exceeded exports through the period)? The U.S. embargo policy played a definite part in this, Gunar Adler-Carlsson notes.

The U.S. demand that it should have control of Swedish enterprises' activity implies not only a desire to hinder the development of Swedish-Soviet economic ties.

Recently U.S. pressure on the Swedish economy was markedly increased, and the Swedes themselves are naturally protesting about this. Recently Stockholm's DAGENS NYHETER reported that the Pentagon had obtained the Reagan administration's "blessing" to carry out an "even more rigorous" examination of the question of U.S. exports of advanced technology to Sweden. And the WASHINGTON POST reported that Sweden and another 11 "noncommunist" countries, including Norway, a NATO member, are currently "in danger of being blacklisted by the United States" for "breaking" export regulations. Washington's regulations, of course.

This spring the U.S. Congress will consider a new export law. "The struggle will involve three groupings," DAGENS NYHETER writes. "The 'hawks' advocate a hard line which will hinder exports, including exports to Sweden. They maintain that the country is not giving the necessary guarantees that the products will not be reexported to socialist countries in the future."

The U.S. demand for control over Swedish enterprises' activity implies not only an effort to hinder the development of Swedish-Soviet economic contacts which are advocated by business circles in that Scandinavian country. At the same time, the United States wants to secure wider access to Swedish production. NORRSKENSFLAMMAN notes that "control and sanctions against enterprises that have violated the U.S. embargo policy have been and are being implemented today by the U.S., not the domestic authorities" of the particular country. U.S. diplomats try to maintain direct contact with the enterprises; for example, in Stockholm they have arrogated to themselves the right to look at the accounts of enterprises which have ties with U.S. concerns. In 1979 an American Embassy employee visited, for example, the Nissmo Elektronik enterprise in Malmo. After he had rummaged through the enterprise's documents, it immediately appeared on the U.S. blacklist.

Why are the White House and the Pentagon making an increasingly overt and crude effort to subject the neutral country's economy to their diktat at this very moment? The reason is that the Swedes want purely and simply to develop normal trade and economic relations with the neighboring Soviet Union. And this alarms the people in the White House.

CSO: 1807/225

INTERNATIONAL

MOSCOW PERSIAN HITS U.S. ATTITUDE ON WORLD COURT CASES

NC180818 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1600 GMT 17 May 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Many of our listeners may have heard from the mass media and from the news agencies of the Islamic Republic of Iran and of other countries that representatives of the Reagan administration intend to ask the International Court at the Hague, which is studying the financial claims filed by the United States and Iran, to continue its sessions even if Iran boycotts these sessions.

The topic of boycotting the international court's sessions was raised because Washington is suffering from a delirium of demanding as much as possible from Iran and also wants to file against the Iranian Government claims by Iranians who were deprived of their illegal privileges with the 11 February revolution and who are now U.S. citizens. Meanwhile, the U.S. imperialists describe their ugly claims as legal and invoke the competence and respectability of the international court at the Hague which is the highest judicial authority of the United Nations.

However, everyone is well aware of how Washington behaves toward international laws. Suffice it to recall Washington's reaction to a complaint filed by Nicaragua in connection with the mining of Nicaraguan ports on the Pacific and Atlantic coasts to the International Court at the Hague. In order to avoid an extremely unfavorable situation of sitting in the defendant's chair at the international court, the Washington administration decided to turn its back to this court in this case. The White House thus displayed its best example of blatant duplicity because at the time when the Americans were taken as hostages in Iran and the need to refer to the international court at the Hague arose, the U.S. administration stressed that since 1946 it has been firmly respecting the legal [word indistinct] competence of this organ. But as soon as an accusation was filed against Washington, [word indistinct] (?it refused to recognize it).

We can give another very clear and meaningful example. When the topic of the Hormuz Strait arises, Reagan states that he is prepared to use military force against any threat to international navigation. But when the topic of Nicaragua is raised, the same Reagan very harshly tramples on the freedom of international navigation and mines this country's ports.

The verdict issued by the international court at the Hague concerning the Nicaraguan Government's complaint was a great and important moral and political defeat because the nature of Washington's policy is arbitrariness and illegality. Iran, too, does not intend to come to terms with this kind of policy. A few days ago at a ministerial council meeting devoted to the drawing up of Iran's stance on U.S. financial claims against Iran, Iran's Prime Minister Musavi stressed that Iran intends to defend its rights.

CSO: 4640/268

INTERNATIONAL

BRIEFS

INDIAN YOUTH DELEGATION IN AZERBAIJAN--The objective behind the visit paid to the Soviet Union by a financial delegation from the Indian Youth Congress is to further improve and consolidate the friendly relations between youths in India and the Soviet Union and strengthen their solidarity in the struggle for peace. The delegation is visiting the Soviet Union at the invitation of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee and the USSR Committee of Youth Organizations. The delegation is headed by (Suresh Bashahury), member of parliament and chairman of the [words indistinct] Indian Youth Congress. The guests remained in our republic for 4 days. They called on the Azerbaijan Komsomol Central Committee, the Azerbaijan committee of youth organizations, and the Ministry of Procurement, where they were received by Minister Inqilab Shamiyev. They also conferred with writer Anar, who is also the chairman of the Azerbaijan AAPSO Committee. The members of the delegation visited the Baku (Dola) komsomol school, traveled to Shemakha Rayon, talked with youths, and became familiar with sites of interest in Baku. The visiting delegation departed for Moscow on 21 May. [Text] [GF221623 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 22 May 84]

SOVIET MUSLIMS OBSERVE RAMADAN--Muslims living in Uzbek SSR and their brethren in the other republics of the Soviet homeland began the first day of fasting on 29 May. Koranic recitations will be held in mosques and shrines during the month of Ramadan. The best Koranic (?readers) have been employed for the Koranic recitations. Renowned religious scholars will deliver sermons on the Islamic religion and on peace and solidarity among the peoples. They will also discuss the work of Muslim communities in the Soviet Union aimed at safeguarding life, the sacred blessing. [Text] [GF301111 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 29 May 84]

TANZANIAN MUSLIM DELEGATION TO UZBEKISTAN--The visit paid to Uzbekistan by a delegation of Muslim representatives from Tanzania headed by Mu'tasam ibn Jamal ibn Hamad al-Baqr has ended. During their stay, the guests acquainted themselves with sites of interest in Tashkent, Samarkand, Fergana and Andizhan. While being interviewed by our correspondent, Mu'tasim ibn Jamal ibn Hamad al-Baqr said: During our stay in the Soviet homeland, we visited a number of mosques and performed prayers with Muslims. We have come to believe that they carry out their religious work freely and without hindrance. I will be expressing our common view if I say that our Muslim brethren in the Soviet republics in Central Asia are living in freedom and enjoying a pleasant life. [Text] [GF221200 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 21 May 84]

REGIONAL

DEMIRCHYAN PLENUM SPEECH ON WORK OF SOVIETS, SCHOOL REFORM

GF032000 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 8 May 84 pp 1, 2, 3, 4

[Report on speech delivered by Karen Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, at the 5 May Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum in Yerevan]

[Excerpts] Comrades, as is known, the routine CPSU Central Committee Plenum was held in April. The Central Committee's plenum once again displayed the continuity and consistency of the party's policy, reviewed issues of extreme importance to our public and based on the 26th CPSU Congress resolutions, noted the directions for the further economic, social and political development of our country and the foreign political course of the Soviet Government.

At the plenum, Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a comprehensive speech. A clear plan of practical operations to improve the people's deputies' work, develop public education, successfully solve the substantial tasks facing our country, and speed up the comprehensive progress of our motherland is summed up in the speech. The instructions and conclusions in it were comprehensively and fully approved by the plenum, which decided to make them the basis of the activities of all party, soviet and economic bodies, public organizations and labor collectives.

At the proposal of the CPSU Central Committee plenum, which stems from the supreme interests of our public and government, the USSR Supreme Soviet unanimously elected Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The Soviet people accepted with warm approval the election of the prominent worker of the Communist Party and Soviet Government Comrade K.U. Chernenko to the high posts of party and government.

During its first session the USSR Supreme Soviet formed the Soviet governmental and other high constitutional organs.

The CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session comprehensively reviewed and approved "The Basic Directions of Public Education and Vocational School Reform."

The results of the CPSU Central Committee plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session were fully and unanimously defended by the Soviet people, and transmitted a new powerful momentum to their devoted struggle toward the fulfillment of the marvelous plan projected by the party.

The Communists and workers of Soviet Armenia, like all Soviet people, are closely assembled around the genuine party and its Leninist Central Committee and warmly approve the wise foreign policy of our Leninist party and Soviet Government and are full of determination to make valuable contributions with patriotic work toward the further consolidation of the economic and defense power of our great motherland.

Comrades, the basic directions of our work have been defined by the 26th CPSU Congress and developed and made concrete at the CPSU Central Committee plenum after the congress. During the April Central Committee plenum, Comrade K.U. Chernenko said: "The talk is about a strategy toward communism which has nothing to do with slowing down progress nor with leaping over the historically necessary stages of development. It is that while reaching the highest targets of the party we must solve many big and complicated issues which by origin belong to the first stage of communist formation."

This is the main context of great and diligent work for the perfection of developed socialism. The success of that work depends on the large expansion of the enterprise and creativity of the masses and their most active enrollment in the solution of the complicated problems of public life. The Central Committee plenum noted that there are great reserves for the activation of the public masses in socialist democracy, in the further perfection of the entire political network and first of all in the improvement of the activities of all levels of soviets.

The Communist Party constantly takes care of the soviets and improves their role and responsibility as organs of real democracy, organs that have a larger representation in all strata of the public, representatives of the working class, kolkhoz villagers, public intelligentsia, and all nations and nationalities.

In our country the role and position of the soviets are clearly defined by the USSR Constitution. The party constantly takes care of the expansion of the powers of the soviets.

The April CPSU Central Committee plenum noted the basic directions for the expansion of their role in the further improvement of the work of people's deputies' soviets, the realization of the socioeconomic policy of the Communist Party, and the perfection of socialist democracy.

The realization of the decisions aimed at the expansion of the powers at all levels of soviets following the adoption of the plenum resolutions and the new Constitution will actively contribute to the more complete implementation of the Leninist principles regarding the unity of legislature, management and supervision in their activities.

Comrades, all of us are witnessing the growing influence of the soviets in all sectors of the republic's life. We see the expansion and projection of our achieved successes in the economic and cultural activities of the soviets at all levels.

The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, the party gorkoms and raykoms, and the basic party organizations constantly maintain their attention on the activities of the soviets, seek their improvement, and actively help and support their work.

There are many comrades who are active, thoroughly prepared and able to manage the work to meet modern demands in the soviets and their executive committees. Currently over 27,500 deputies are working at all levels in the republic's soviets; 70 percent of them are directly engaged in the material production sector, 43 percent of them are Communists and about 50 percent are women. That comrades, is great power.

Many soviets, by using their many given rights, are coming forward as true organizers of economic, social and cultural development and are achieving good results. There are many notable innovations and valuable initiatives in the work of some of them. The experience of the Yerevan City Soviet is interesting in the implementation of an automated management system aimed at the reformation of the city and the improvement of the efficiency of work, particularly supervisory work; as well as the experience of Leninakan City Soviet in the improvement of the architectural outlook of the city and work coordination with the republic's ministries and departments; the experience of the Kirovakan City Soviet toward the solution of issues concerning production, and the social and cultural interests of the workers; the experience of Razdhan Rayon Soviet toward the use of the capabilities of the enterprises and organizations to fulfill the agricultural production development plan; the experience of Akhuryan Rayon Soviet in improving the work of cultural and consumer installations; the experience of Echmiadzin Rayon Soviet on raising agricultural output, and so forth.

The activity of many rural and neighborhood soviets has strengthened. The session activities of the soviets have improved to a certain extent. Ardent issues dealing with industry, the agro-industrial complex, construction and socialist development and so forth are being reviewed. During the sessions more often reports are being heard by the organs which present accounts to the soviets and are supervised by them on their work, the fulfillment of orders and the strengthening of discipline and law and order. The people's chosen ones have started to be present at the labor collectives more often. They are regularly giving accounts on the fulfillment of deputy duties and keeping the electors informed on the activities of the soviet. The work of the standing committees of the soviets has expanded. The united deputy days are strengthening relations with the electors and explaining the party's policy to the workers.

Naturally, comrades, we see and also appreciate the enterprising city and rayon party organizations and committees, their guiding and directing role and their great organizational and political work.

At the same time the huge potential of the soviets and their great capabilities are not being used sufficiently. The decisions on raising the role of the soviets in the economic and cultural construction sector in our republic are being realized in a slow and incomplete way. Substantial and consistent work is expected from the party organizations and committees in light of the April CPSU Central Committee plenum resolutions regarding the further improvement of the work of all levels of soviets.

Many soviets are engaged insufficiently in the issues dealing with the comprehensive development of the economy, the eradication of departmental attitudes, the satisfaction of various population demands and the improvement of services to them.

Certain rayon and city soviets are not participating actively in establishing plans for the development of the industry, construction production, transportation, and other economic branches of rayon and city. They are not using their rights and not influencing production, their supervision is loose regarding the fulfillment of the plan targets by the enterprises and organizations in their territories, regardless of the fact that they are departmental subjects.

You know what significance the party and government give to increasing public consumer goods production and to the expansion of their variety and quality improvement, and what role is assigned to the local soviets in that work. Is everybody carrying out that role as required? Unfortunately, no.

We have often set the task of speeding up the assimilation and production of consumer goods on all industrial enterprises of the republic. However, the demand of the population for the above-mentioned goods is still not being met, because many of our local soviets are not studying the demand and are not achieving the corresponding production in the enterprises in their territories.

Individual soviets are not adequately managing their production enterprises and organizations. Neither do they know their development dimensions, nor the conditions of the work performed in a particular location, nor the needs of the labor collectives. Is it not so that the members of these collectives are at the same time basically the residents of a particular rayon or location? This is making solving production, social, and educational issues all the more difficult.

The profound knowledge of the conditions of work, capabilities and development dimensions of an enterprise and organization enables the local soviets to efficiently solve the economic and social development issues of a rayon and city.

The fulfillment of the Food Program is our most important task and naturally, it is foremost for the rural rayon soviets. Thus, they should keep that issue at the center of their activities and direct the organizational and political work toward the obligatory fulfillment of the plan targets. It is necessary

to constantly raise the organization, discipline, and responsibility of all to display initiative, consistency, and effectiveness, and to secure the complete fulfillment of the adopted decisions and the plan targets. However, not all of our local soviets are behaving as such.

Comrades, you remember the criticism which was leveled against local soviets during one of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee plenums for the fact that during the construction or reconstruction or expansion of industrial enterprises they were not asking the corresponding ministries and departments, whether all-union or republic, to also construct houses and social, consumer, and cultural installations in corresponding quantities. Let us say that there are still certain ministries that are turning a blind eye to the local soviets in these issues and, by that, are creating additional complications.

In discussing construction, let us once again outline the imperative need to raising its quality and the tasks of the soviets in that work. Comrades, can it be tolerated that separate houses and other socialist construction projects are being commissioned in an incomplete manner, resulting in poor quality which in turn causes worries and further expenses to the new residents and the commissioners? Is it not a fact that these poorly constructed buildings are being accepted by the local soviets and the trade unions, if only by their silence?

It is necessary to use the strictest punishment toward those who do not secure the required quality of work and those who accept poorly constructed buildings. The commissioning of each structure on time and with high quality should become the law of each construction organization and soviet.

The issues of construction, particularly the issues of housing construction, should always be at the center of the soviets' attention. They are obliged to take under strict supervision the course of the construction of each installation and make the highest demands on quality and make sure that at the commissioning of the structure, its impact on the environment is taken into consideration.

It is necessary to continuously increase the role and responsibility of the soviets also in the work of protecting the environment. The violations of environmental protection demands which have taken place in our republic can be explained by the passivity and carelessness of a number of local soviets. Comrades, we have taken initiatives to correct the condition and have achieved notable results. However, that should not comfort us. On the contrary, it should give us the determination to do more and achieve the stage where the CPSU Central Committee's resolutions, the government's demands, and the country's laws in this area are fully implemented. We also demand from the local soviets more active and efficient work. However, it should be said that some local soviets even today are not displaying the appropriate attitude and consistency in this work. Let us take the Lenin Rayon Soviet in Yerevan. Aren't there any problems of environmental protection there? Yes, there are, and complicated ones, too. Many of the enterprises are violating laws. And how is the soviet reacting? To tell the truth, not even one violator is being called to account.

This talk is not about the small demands and use of authority. This talk is about the continuous work by the local soviets to fulfill the legal demands of environmental protection and about how work should be organized and carried out by the industrial and other enterprises and corresponding organizations.

The work to satisfy the various needs of the population and improve services to it should always occupy a central place in the activities of our soviets.

It should be said that there are positive changes in this regard. Recently, the local soviets along with the corresponding republic organs have carried out substantial work toward improving the housing, municipal and living conditions of the population, constructing roads and other transportation, developing trade, consumer and medical services, strengthening and preserving public order, and improving the activities of theaters, parks, and other social and cultural installations.

But despite this fact, we have many houses that are poorly heated in the winter; the water supply is interrupted; there are unsanitary conditions in various cities and rayons; public transport is poorly operated; the streets are not illuminated well; there are violations of public order and offenses; the standard of services sector is low; and so forth.

In all these, we can see the shortcomings and mistakes in the work of the local soviets of people's deputies. Who else but the local soviets should raise their hands to improve the services to the population? However, there are many instances of local soviets that are staying out of the organization of trade and consumer services. Often they display indifference toward their own work, improving this work, expanding the types of services, and ensuring delivery of necessary goods and provisions to the population on schedule.

Or let us take the issue of preserving public order. In certain areas the soviets and their executive committees are complacent about the fact that in some republic cities or villages, acts of hooliganism have not been reduced. The soviets are not helping the public to stand up and struggle against that evil. Their supervision over the work of the militia organs is loose even though these organs are called the Department of Internal Affairs of the People's Deputies Rayispolkoms.

The population and workers of each rayon and city are first of all, and directly in contact with the authorities through the soviets and each mistake and fault of the workers negatively reflects on the disposition of the people and results in justified complaints and rebukes.

The analysis of the work of a number of soviets shows that they are not always reviewing and eliminating the reasons for justified complaints and rebukes in a timely manner. Because of this, the quantity of the verbal and written petitions by workers addressed to the republic and central party and soviet organs are increasing. In particular, many complaints are being received on violations of accounting and distribution order to houses, on the poor construction quality of apartment blocks, on the preservation and renewal

of housing funds, on transport work, and on shortcomings in the services sector. Certainly, their numbers would have been reduced if the local soviets reviewed in a timely manner each and every complaint and protest and took necessary measures.

While solving the economic and social development, and cultural construction issues, the soviets should use their authority more actively in order to supervise the accounting organs and officials, as well as the activities of the organizations and enterprises on their territories. The party committees should reach the point where supervision of the fulfillment of the resolutions of the central authority and local establishments should occupy first priority in the work of the soviets, as V.I. Lenin used to say.

If we want to strengthen law and order, organization, and socialist legitimacy, we must first of all make efforts toward the fulfillment of all adopted decisions and the strict preservation of all laws. And in this regard, the responsibility of the soviets is enormous.

Is the work of all soviets on the level of these demands? Unfortunately, no. Many examples could be given of local soviets that have not secured the fulfillment of the decisions of higher party and soviet organs, as well as their own decisions, and have not supervised the implementation of laws of which, in several instances, violations and neglect are being permitted.

Our republic has limited land resources. That fact naturally requires a careful attitude toward the soil and its purposeful and highly efficient use to constantly renew its economic productivity, and to strictly use the laws of land preservation and land use allocation. Many decisions have been adopted on that issue.

Who, other than the local authorities and the soviets, should secure the fulfillment of these tasks?

Regardless of certain changes in many parts of the republic, with the permission of the rayon and village soviets, instances of nonproductive land use are taking place, as well as the unfounded allocation of land for other purposes. Anti-erosion and land reclamation work is being neglected and there is evidence of the lavish use of land. The local soviets are not waging an appropriate struggle against the violators of land use laws. For example, in Artashavan Dzorap, Karb, Byurakan, and Avan villages of Ashtarak Rayon and other villages, as well as in Ashtarak city, through the purchase of houses, people who have come from other locations have received or become the owners of nearby lands. There are instances of people living in Yerevan, who are building houses under the names of kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers. Some people have constructed such houses and dachas which notably exceed the measures defined by law.

Comrade K.S. Demirchyan gave concrete examples and criticized the rayon soviets executive committee which tolerate such a situation and are not struggling against the violators of defined order.

Moreover, there is another issue to which the attention of the soviets should be invited. It is the question of abandoned and empty houses in our villages. In various villages of the republic the residential areas contain many such houses, which as a rule have been constructed with care, are painted and of good quality, and surrounded with fertile lands of modest sizes. The KOMMUNIST daily recently wrote about large numbers of such houses in Tumanyan Rayon.

It is also necessary to constantly deal with the issue of residences that are registered to the residents of the republic's cities, particularly to the Yerevan residents, but are not being used.

In a word, the local soviets have various and unending activities. In order to successfully fulfill their functions and authorizations the soviets and their executive committees should constantly strengthen their relations with the masses, and continuously improve the style and method of work. It is necessary to fully use the powers of the deputies and activists and raise the work standard of the standing commissions and production and territorial deputy groups. It is necessary to use more actively an effective method of supervising the management organs. It is important to constantly improve the work also in fulfilling electors' proposals and take them into consideration during the establishment of economic and social development plans.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum considered the development of all facts of activity of the supreme and local soviets the most important party task. The party committees and organizations should achieve an increase in soviets' activity efficiently with all forms of party influence, and the authority of the soviets legalized by the Constitution should constantly and everywhere find its expression in their activities.

The April CPSU Central Committee plenum heard a report by Comrade M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the Central Committee, on the basic directions of the public education and vocational school reform. A notable part of Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech was also dedicated to that issue.

The plenum noted the great political, socioeconomic and ideological significance of reform as the important side of planned and comprehensive perfection of developed socialist society and assessed the results of the popular revision of the CPSU Central Committee outline on school reform and adopted corresponding decisions.

The CPSU Central Committee outline was operatively reviewed in our republic, too. The revision was participated in by over 1 million people, of which 110,000 made addresses. The revision course was largely reported by the mass information organs. The revision showed the interest of the workers in the improvement of public education and the perfection of all its aspects.

In the basic directions of the public education and vocational school reform which were approved by the April plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session, the party's strategy toward the further perfection of the education of the

youths has been defined, and the Leninist principles on united, working and polytechnical schools have been developed, taking into consideration the modern conditions and the capabilities of our public.

At the plenum Comrade K.U. Chernenko said: "So that the Soviet public confidently progresses toward our great targets, each new generation must reach a higher standard of education, general culture, professional qualifications and civil activity. It can be said that this is the law of socialist progress."

The basic purpose of school reform is to raise the quality of education and teaching of the youths, and to radically improve the work of preparing the youths for life and work.

The task is to raise the work of public education and vocational school to a new qualified standard, to secure the profound mastering of science principles by the students, to mold in them stable communist conviction, diligence, discipline and high moral ideals, to educate them with the spirit of unlimited love toward the multinational socialist motherland and readiness to defend the motherland, and with the spirit of proletarian internationalism.

The task has been set to radically improve labor education and choice of specialization by the students, to expand the preparation of qualified labor cadres in the professional and technical education network, and complete the entire secondary education of the youths with comprehensive professional education. School reform takes into consideration the national characteristics and local conditions.

In order to carry out the reform, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU have already adopted a number of decisions.

The main thing now is that the ideas and adopted decisions of the reform are fully implemented and that a strong material and organizational basis is created for changing the basic work of schools.

Currently there are 1,325 schools in our republic, where thousands of teachers are working and 555,800 students are enrolled. We have achieved great success in the development of public education and school, have a huge expertise of educational work, developed scientific and pedagogical ideas and large material basis. We have all the means to achieve the new qualified standard for the development of our schools.

The republic party organization, its gorkoms and raykoms, the primary organization and the soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol organs must carry out great organizational and mass-political work for the realization of the reform. The republic's education and higher and secondary specialized education ministries, the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, the education establishments and production enterprises and all the organizations dealing with public education should establish and implement concrete

measures for the realization of the reform as well as eliminate the existing shortcomings and mistakes in that most important work. All this should always be at the center of the attention of the party committees and organizations, the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium and Government. This is a mass popular work and the participation in that work should be public and governmental.

In order to organize the work correctly we must clearly picture its nature and the stages of all the problems that arise regarding the reform. Let us say that with many sides they are coming out of the reform circles.

The reform proposes a task of great significance; to secure the decisive change of the schools toward the preparation of youths to work in the material production sector. The plenum noted that the closer the school and production are, the greater the compensation of the reform will be as well as the educational and political compensation.

The Soviet youth must enter life as an individual of high culture, educated and diligent. Youths should achieve class formation at the collectives. The reform projects a number of practical measures aimed at the comprehensive improvement of the labor education of the students, the strengthening of teaching, the notable increase of labor education hours, the development of all methods of public production work organization; the expansion of the preparation of engineering and pedagogical cadres for labor education, the uplifting of their professional and pedagogical qualification, and the creation of a united network for the selection of the students' specialization.

There are certain successes in the labor education and specialization selection of the students in our republic. However, taken as a whole the situation cannot be regarded as satisfactory. The question of educational workshops and cabinets is pressing. In 55 schools they do not exist and in some of them they are being placed in inappropriate rooms. The majority of the equipment is worn out and sufficient labor substances, tools and other materials are not being supplied to the workshops. A total of 167 rural schools do not have education experimental locations. The technical creativity of the students has not developed as necessary in the republic. A number of our industrial enterprises, construction organizations and leaders of kolkhozes and sovkhoses which accept in principle the importance of labor education and specialization selection of the students, when the work reaches the practical solution of the question are displaying irresponsibility and are not taking appropriate measures for its realization. It is necessary to be decisively relieved of all these and eliminate the shortcomings.

Today we should make efforts for the creation of an educational and technical basis which will enable the graduates of the public schools, along with the mastering of profound and stable principles of sciences during education, to achieve a strong self-image and practical skills in order to work in a specialized way in various branches of the national economy. The basic enterprises are obliged to supply the schools with instruments, technical equipment, substances, spare parts and facilities for experimental education.

As was noted at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, we are expecting economic and cadres compensation from the reform. Each workshop created for the higher education students should bring concrete results to the public, maybe not big but certainly a measurable result. Moreover, after graduation from secondary education, thousands of school, vocational, and technical education institute graduates will come to the national economy sector armed with good knowledge and necessary labor skills.

There are serious shortcomings in organizing the students for work. The soviet and economic organs should improve this. It is not permissible that a certain number of secondary school graduates not be enrolled in useful public works.

It is not possible to successfully solve the questions of participation of the parents. However, it is no secret that many parents since childhood do not teach the child a love for work and labor skills and are often guided by peevish considerations.

This was discussed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko during his meeting with the electors of Moscow's Kuybyshev Electoral Okrug. He said: "Working is certainly a hard thing, and parents are sometimes being tempted to keep the children away from difficulties. But is it only public work that gives meaning to human life? And thus, it is necessary to teach the children not what is pleasant (they can do that themselves) but what is difficult.

The education of love toward work to the students and the full introduction of the power of productive work in the education process is one of the most important tasks of education."

It was noted at the April CPSU Central Committee plenum that the current stress to educate the student with appropriate productive work, despite its principal importance, cannot negate the truth that the main work for the child is actually the education and the stable mastering of the basis of science.

This first of all requires a rise in the scientific and ideological standards of teaching, an improvement in the quality of education and teaching everywhere, and accelerated progress by students through all public education subjects. It is not a secret that there are serious gaps also in the knowledge and teaching of many of our school graduates. This is the result of the insufficient quality of education and teaching. In a number of schools the standard of teaching individual subjects is low. Moreover, the specialized preparation of teachers does not correspond to modern demands, without mentioning the fact that some of them are tarnishing the noble title of the teacher of the young generation.

Today, the educational process must carry to a greater extent a world outlook. The plenum noted that the task of the school is to shape Marxist-Leninist convictions and the capability for unique creative thinking in the students and to develop the knowledge of personal responsibility for the future of the socialist motherland.

Naturally, all these require radical measures in order to eliminate the shortcomings and improve the activities of the republic's Education Ministry (Minister Comrade S. Gakhumyan), which is obliged to restructure its work with the spirit of the reform's demands in a short time.

By initiating the school reform, the Ministry of Education and its local organs, the pedagogical collectives, and their party organizations must establish and implement energetic measures for the perfection of all aspects of the teaching processes, and improve teaching ways and methods and efficient use of technical means and modern accounting techniques of teaching. It is necessary to improve everywhere the teaching of mathematics, physics, chemistry and other natural science subjects. It is important to continuously improve the qualitative structure of our teachers, to raise the standard of preparation of their specialization by actively using all means of reform and the testing of the teachers. It is necessary to raise the responsibility of the students for the preservation of the quality of their knowledge and educational and work discipline.

The party gorkoms and raykoms, rayon executive committees, and the party organizations should always supervise the activities of schools, work to improve all aspects of the educational and teaching process, eliminate the existing shortcomings in education, and assess the results of school activities in accordance with the depth and stability of students' knowledge and ideological and moral character and the extent of their readiness to lead productive lives.

Secondary schools are educating 11-year-old youngsters and it is projected that the educational process will begin for all children at 6 years of age. That will result in structural changes and require the development of new scholastic plans. The education organs, pedagogical collectives, and corresponding scientific departments must also carry out substantial organization, scientific, and methodological work in this regard and restructure their thinking in order to meet the new conditions.

The reform projects will further develop the professional and technical education network as an important base for preparing a new working class and will become the core of national education.

In 101 technical and professional education institutes of the republic over 50,000 boys and girls are studying 180 labor specializations. The educational establishments of the network possess 1,700 specially constructed cabinets, laboratories, and production workshops. Taken as a whole, the plans for admitting students and preparing young workers are being fulfilled. During this current 5-year plan period approximately 103,000 specialized workers have graduated from institutes, 85 percent of which received a secondary education.

But while noting this achievement, we cannot ignore the serious shortcomings, mistakes, difficulties, and problems.

The republic's State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, the pedagogical collectives of many institutes, party, trade unions, and Komsomol organizations have serious shortcomings in the organization of educational and teaching process, in the selection, distribution, and education of the teachers, and in financial and economic work. The condition of the educational and teaching process in the institutes is causing special concern. In many of them there are flagrant violations of discipline and instances of unjustified high assessments of students. Blatant student absenteeism continues and in some places the absentee rate reaches 40-50 percent. In a number of educational institutes, the standard of student theoretical and practical knowledge is very low and the teaching of scientific subjects is unsatisfactory.

Due to serious shortcomings in teaching the young working cadres, a notable part of the graduates are not turning up at their work assignments. Only 48-50 percent of them are working in basic enterprises in accordance with their specializations. On the other hand, the same enterprises are not displaying appropriate attention and responsibility when assigning the graduates to work areas. Many young laborers starting out in production are not receiving the appropriate care and attention by the leaders of enterprises and public organizations, and work is not being assigned to them in accordance with their specializations.

Perhaps there are serious shortcomings in the planning of the preparation of labor cadres. These shortcomings were also discussed during the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee April 1983 Plenum. However, the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education (Chairman Comrade S. Mikayelyan) did not make appropriate conclusions from the criticism. Until now labor cadres are being prepared in a way which does not take into consideration the real needs of the national economy. The passive stance of the republic's state planning committee is also surprising.

For example, in Yerevan every year the 36 education institutes are preparing over 10,000 young laborers. Yet, the capital's industrial enterprises, construction, and other organizations are experiencing a shortage of laborers. In accordance with the reports of State Committee of Labor in 1982 and 1983, the republic's industrial enterprises have been in need of approximately 2,800 fitters, 1,750 lathe operators, 1,350 spinners, 800 milling-machine operators, 930 welders, and other labor cadres. The question is, was it not possible to satisfy this demand for cadres during the 2 years on the basis of 20,000 graduates of the education institutes? No, because the majority of them specialized in subjects that the national economy is not in need of today. Naturally, goldsmiths, tailors, automobile mechanics, cooks and confectionary workers, salesmen, and hairdressers are not able to fill the vacant positions in machine building and textile enterprises and structures.

We are truly dissatisfied with the work carried out by the professional and technical education network in the preparation of agricultural specialists. However, along with dealing with this, serious demands should be put on the republic's agriculture ministry and a number of rayon party and soviet organs

which are not helping and not taking care of the work of strengthening the material education basis of rural vocational and technical education institutes. Out of 15 rural education institutes, 11 do not have educational farms and 4 others only have 30 hectares of land under cultivation.

The successful implementation of reform demands that the question of planning the preparation of specialized laborers and their education and selection of specialization should be worked out by the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, the State Planning Committee, the State Labor Committee, the Ministry of Education, the Armenian Komsomol Central Committee, and the concerned ministries and departments.

That is most important because the reform projects the doubling of enrollment of students in the professional and technical education institutes. This demands that the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education and the State Planning Committee also form and implement new plans in accordance with the construction of vocational and technical education institutes by paying attention to their proper distribution.

It is known that the cadres decide the success of all work. Approximately 5,000 masters, teachers, and instructors of production education are working in the republic's vocational and technical education network. In general, they are politically mature and enterprising workers and have necessary pedagogical and specialized preparation.

However, due to the violation of party principles regarding the selection, distribution, and education of cadres, there are officials and teachers who are exploiting their positions and are allowing violations of our moral norms. Up until now, the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education does not have a good reserve of cadres and is not carrying out planned work to raise their qualifications.

The Vocational and Technical Education Committee and the party gorkoms and raykoms should increase their demands on vocational and technical education institutes and basic enterprise party organizations, leaders, and collectives to fulfill the set task. This is what secures high quality specialized preparation and a complete secondary education for each student and instills in students diligence, organization, and a desire and ability to work with great efficiency. The Armenian Komsomol Central Committee and the Komsomol gorkoms and raykoms must display constant concern for the Komsomol organizations of the vocational and technical education institutes and give them daily assistance and guidance.

An important role in the education and teaching of the youths belongs to the secondary specialized education establishments. At present, 66 secondary specialized education establishments are operating in the republic under 4 categories, in which cadres in 156 specializations are being prepared. During the 10th 5-Year Plan period and the first 3 years of the 11th 5-Year plan period alone, they have prepared approximately 122,000 specialists.

The basic directions of the reform outlines the preservation and expansion of the education of boys and girls in the technical academies and institutes on the basis of incomplete secondary education. Thus, it is necessary in the coming years to expand the admission to the secondary specialized establishments on that basis. And by that, we mean to successfully solve the joint problems of the technical academies and educational institutes, to prepare specialists, and achieve general secondary education.

It is demanded to seriously direct the secondary specialized education establishments toward the fuller satisfaction of public production demands. In that regard, the republic's State Planning Committee and Higher and Secondary Specialized Education Ministry (Minister Comrade L. Garibdzhanyan) should respond with more flexibility to the changes in the demand for specialists as well as take into consideration the necessity of preparing specialists in new areas and in accordance with that, make changes in the corresponding plans. On the other hand, it is important to improve the practice of distributing graduates and placing them in work.

The reform of public education and vocational school sets the task of perfecting the ideological education of youths. The pivot of the communist education of the youths is developing the Marxist-Leninist world outlook in them. In this task the teaching of public scientific and humanitarian subjects plays an important role. The issue is not only that boys and girls be simply taught our revolutionary teachings but that they be instilled with a deep ideological conviction and a high political culture.

Under modern conditions, there is a greater significance in teaching youths the right attitude toward material and moral values as well as teaching abhorrence toward the disposition of spending and the determination to struggle against acts considered negative in the lives of our public. Youths should be armed with the knowledge of preserving socialist rules and unswerving adherence to Soviet laws.

School should instill in adolescents the spirit of internationalism and friendship with all peoples and prepare a generation which will always be ready to defend its multinational socialist homeland. It was noted at the Central Committee plenum that at school it is necessary not only to speak about communist morality themes but also teach children good conduct in accordance with morality.

School has all the means and should use them to successfully fulfill its mission in ideological work. In this work, a decisive role is played by school party and Komsomol organizations.

The successful fulfillment of school reform demands a radical change in activities of all types in afterschool establishments. In the recent years the material basis of these establishments have considerably expanded and been strengthened and their cadre structure has improved. Tens of thousands of children are engaged in artistic activities, handicrafts, technical creativity, and protection of nature.

However, still a lot has to be done toward the perfection of these activities, in education teaching work in afterschool establishments, in preparing cadres, and in providing systematic assistance. The party gorkoms and raykoms, city and rayon soviets should work to create the necessary bases in afterschool establishments in each city and rayon, which should become the leisure center for technical and artistic creativity and physical culture and sports for children. The basic volume of education work carried out with the children in accordance with residential location is a task carried out by afterschool establishments. This work and the organization of their leisure time is the organic continuation of their out of school work and greatly contributes to their correct education. In this regard, a lot has to be done by the local soviets, particularly that due to the unconscientious and indifferent attitude of the housing commissioning bureaus and housing administrations which has led to problems by not providing enough facilities in residential locations.

This work demands the strengthening of cooperation between the family and the school. Many parents are using available materials and cultural activities to instill morals, diligence, modesty, and wisdom. They unite parental love with strictness. However, there are other types as well.

For example, we cannot be comfortable with the attitude of some youths who are trying to be noticed not for knowledge or diligence but by acting strangely, wearing ultrafashionable clothes, and showing off various expensive foreign goods which have been obtained or bought by their parents or with their money. Such acts are due to the lack of family discipline and a division of efforts by the family and school. It is necessary to find the right ways to strengthen influence in that regard while providing pedagogical influence on the process of family discipline.

The party, trade unions, and Komsomol organizations of the labor collectives should pay particular attention to the education of the children of their workers, help the parents in that work, and if needed, demand a strict accounting for the allowed shortcomings and mistakes in family discipline.

During the CPSU Central Committee April plenum high assessment was made of the Soviet teacher, who is the central figure of public education. There are approximately 55,000 teachers, instructors, and masters of production education working in the republic. They are basically experienced and knowledgeable cadres. Through the efforts of this vast teacher collective, we have achieved notable successes. And the people and party highly appreciate their noble and great work. The party is constantly implementing measures to raise the prestige and authority of teachers.

During recent years notable progress has taken place in the republic to staff public schools with highly educated teachers. However, the planning for the preparation of pedagogical cadres needs serious improvement. Currently, only four pedagogical academies and five institutes are operating in the republic. The Yerevan State University is also preparing pedagogical cadres of various specializations.

Due to existing repetition in the preparation of specialists, incorrect consideration of the demand for specialists, and the low standard of teaching in institutes and secondary specialized education establishments, which is expressed by the avoidance of many graduates to work in accordance with their assignments, a situation has been created where in certain locations (and first of all in the capital) an excess of pedagogical cadres has been created, while in others, there is a shortage. Due to the lack of a flexible response to the demand in the issue of cadres, the preparation of specialists which are not currently needed is continuing, while specialists which are needed are not being prepared.

The State Planning Committee, the ministries of higher and secondary specialization education, and education and other ministries and departments should improve the planning for the preparation of pedagogical cadres, raise the quality of preparation, and perfect the network of raising the qualification of the instructors. It is necessary to expand the purposeful preparation of pedagogical cadres particularly for the mountainous and foothill rayons by making residency a requirement for admission into educational institutes.

In our country constant care is given to improving the working conditions of the public education workers and raising their standard of living. As it is known, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the all-union trade unions council have already adopted a decision on the raising the wages of the pedagogues. The educational load of the directors of schools and vocational and technical education institutes will be reduced as well as the number of students in classes. All this will certainly contribute to the efficiency of pedagogical work and raise of the quality of teaching. The party and soviet organizations, particularly in rural rayons, should pay the most attention to the work of the pedagogues, improve living conditions and leisure activities, beginning with their housing, and make sure that they received fuel, medical services, and consumer and cultural services.

The successful fulfillment of this reform necessitates the further improvement of the material and technical basis of education. During the past 13 years alone public schools have been constructed to accommodate 360,000 students. As a result, we have basically solved the problem of providing enough buildings for education. At the same time, it should not be forgotten that until now many schools of the republic do not have buildings corresponding to the organization of educational and teaching work, and some students currently do not have the means to attend schools. In many schools there are no classrooms, laboratories, sports halls, and workshops. There is also a lack of technical education means, furniture, lathes, agricultural machines and other equipment, other materials and conditions necessary for the organization of labor education of the students. Apart from that, in accordance with the statistics compiled by the republic's Education Ministry and State Planning Committee, in the coming 10 years the number of the students will increase by approximately 100,000 for which it will be necessary to prepare additional material and technical bases.

It is necessary for the republic's Council of Ministers and the people's deputies local soviets executive committees to secure the construction of necessary quantities of new schools and vocational and technical education institutes, renovate school buildings and structures, improve the work of supplying necessary materials, provide conditions conducive to the educational process, and link each school and vocational and technical institute with a basic enterprise, organization, and establishment.

The successful fulfillment of the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee April plenum demands the perfection of the style and method of party management of public education and the raising of the standard of organizational, political, and teaching work and the capability of party organizations of educational establishments.

The party committees should secure the coordinated operations of all the soviet, economic, trade unions and Komsomol organs, and school and labor collectives to carry out the reform and intelligently solve issues dealing with the development of education.

It is necessary to improve the work of selecting and distributing the leading and pedagogical cadres, raise the responsibility of the party organizations and pedagogical collectives, enhance the quality of the educational and teaching process, and improve the labor education of students, teaching, and selecting specialization.

The realization of this reform must become the most important work of the Komsomol. The Komsomol gorkoms and raykoms and the Armenian Komsomol Central Committee should improve the work of Komsomol and pioneer organizations and student autonomous organs, and in every way encourage initiatives so that they become the reliable support of pedagogical collectives in the work of raising the quality of education and developing discipline. They should also improve the conduct and organization of work useful to the public.

Substantial tasks are set for the mass media in the propagandization and realization of school reform. Their duty is to profoundly and comprehensively transmit the noble targets and humanitarian meaning of reform and its effect on the development and prosperity of our public, explain in an active and interesting way the course of realizing the reform and the work of the party and soviet organs and other organizations in that regard, and propagandize the positive work expertise of the pedagogical collectives and our best teachers.

The republic's scientific collectives and creative associations must actively help schools in the work of realizing the reform. Our scientists, writers, painters, composers, theater, movie, and cultural centers workers are obliged to actively participate in the communist education of youths.

The basic directions of public education and professional school reform which have been approved by the CPSU Central Committee April 1984 plenum and the

USSR Supreme Soviet session have been put into effect. The stage of practical implementation of the party's instructions regarding the school reform has started. The success of this work depends on how organized the work is and how consistently and energetically the work is carried out. It is necessary this year to take real steps toward the perfection of the educational and teaching process, that is, in labor education and in the selection of specialization by the students.

Allow me to express confidence that the party gorkoms and raykoms, the local soviets, the public education organs, the leaders of enterprises and organizations, the labor collectives, and all of our people will approach with a feeling of high responsibility the fulfillment of that task which has great importance and the successful fulfillment of which greatly affects the future of our public. Diligent and constant work is necessary in this regard.

A little more than one and half years remained until the end of the 5-year. During that period we are obliged to work diligently to fully implement the decisions of the 26th Party Congress, to secure the fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan targets, to get prepared for the party's upcoming congress, and to develop our 12th 5-year economic and social development plans.

The requirement of the day is to fulfill this year's economic and political tasks with honor. Taken as a whole, we began the 1984 in good way. There have been some successes. The republic's industry fulfilled the 4-month plan ahead of schedule. The output sales plan has been fulfilled by 103 percent. A total of R65.8 million worth of output over the plan has been sold. Compared to the same period last year, the commodities output volume has grown by 6.4 percent. A total of R77.6 million worth of output has been produced. The plans for consumer goods production have been fulfilled.

During the first quarter of the year, R206.8 million worth of capital investments have been realized and the growth rate in comparison with the same period last year has reached 107.1 percent. The plan for the commissioning of fixed capital has been fulfilled by 102.1 percent.

The railroad workers have fulfilled the 3-month plan for the transport of all types of freight by 104 percent and the plan for freight turnover of railcars by 105.7 percent. The plans for communications and consumer services have been fulfilled.

During the first quarter of the year in comparison with the same period last year the procurement of animals and poultry has increased by 10.5 percent, that of milk by 2.5 percent, eggs by 15.7 percent, the average milk production of cows has increased by 7 kg, average egg production by hens by 6 eggs, and cattle growth by 3.5 percent.

Along with that we also had some disappointments in many branches of our national economy. There are difficulties in the work of commodities turnover, the plans for which were not fulfilled by the trade ministry in March and April. The plans for general purpose motor transport shipping have also not

been fulfilled. The labor, production, and plan discipline is not uniform throughout the republic.

All the lagging enterprises and organizations must profoundly analyze the reasons for failure and take necessary measures to secure the total fulfillment of plan targets. And so that this does not remain a mere wish, the party committees and organizations should place this work under their strict supervision.

Due to the rainy weather during April in many rayons as well as in the republic as a whole, the spring field work has progressed slowly. The task of the agro-industrial complex ministries and departments, local party, soviet, and agricultural organs is to speed up this work and complete it quickly, mobilize the agricultural workers to work hard, use all reserves to achieve high results, and secure the fulfillment of 1984 plan targets.

The party organs and the people's deputies soviets should put forth more effort in improving the work of construction and transport organizations. It is necessary to take constant care of improving the trade and consumer services and increasing the commodities turnover growth.

In a word, we must not reduce our efforts. We are obliged to constantly and profoundly analyze the fulfillment course of the 5-year plan targets and our socialist and economic programs and take necessary measures which will secure their full realization on schedule.

Our attention should constantly be concentrated on raising public production efficiency, speeding up scientific and technical progress and the technical retooling of production, improving output quality, and enhancing conservation efforts. The subject of particular attention should be the fulfillment of socialist obligations for the above plan by raising labor productivity while reducing the primary costs in all branches of the national economy.

Along with the search for new management methods and their perfection, it is necessary that we constantly raise the efficiency of the already existing management institutes. We must make serious efforts to fulfill the demand of the Central Committee plenum to reduce the administrative apparatus. Moreover, it is necessary to lay aside subjective considerations and know that it is not a mere campaign.

This year's work results will decisively affect the fate of our 5-year plans for all branches of the national economy, particularly industry. We set our concrete tasks at the plenums of the Central Committee held in January and March, and they are in force as well as the slogan of socialist emulation to fulfill the industrial plan by 103 percent and fulfill the socialist obligations undertaken by labor collectives fully and ahead of schedule. That requires a rise in the momentum of our economic and political work.

Improving the activities of soviets, implementing school reform, and fulfilling the socioeconomic and cultural development tasks depends on the

people and the cadres, their work, creative energy, capabilities, and responsible attitude toward the assigned work.

We must pay constant attention to the cadre issues and consistently improve the style of all of our work.

At the Central Committee plenum, Comrade K.U. Chernenko said: "The cadres are the treasure of the party and government. That treasure is in need of constant replenishment and the flow of new people. In the work carried out with the cadres, as in no other place, a clear and well thought out system is important. Frequent changes and any ossification is impermissible here."

Thanks to the constantly implemented cadre work by the party committees, we succeeded in recent years in considerably fortifying the party, soviet, and economic organs and public organizations with politically literate, qualified, knowledgeable workers and in improving their qualitative structure. It is pleasing to note that the active participation of women in leading work is becoming routine. But in the work carried out with the cadres, particularly in their selection and distribution, there are many shortcomings at the moment. There are incidents of individuals being invited to take leading posts without having been comprehensively investigated and who lack the necessary practical and political qualifications. Such mistakes cost a lot and disturb work. With such a leader, the work of a collective is harmed. The condition of eliminating shortcomings is the task of real and true cadres. For this, it is necessary to constantly look for respectable people at the labor collectives and prepare them for leading work. This is how the cadre reserve should be shaped. This should become the vital work of each party committee.

Our party and people are heading toward the 27th CPSU Congress. We must work with the maximum energy in order to welcome with new work and creative achievements the biggest event of our public's life and create all the conditions to successfully step up the coming 5-year plan period and to achieve higher indicators in the future.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko said: "For us, the communists, the preparation for the congress is the period of giving significance and summing up the achievement period with positive results and actively strengthen all that we have achieved. It is also a period to take lessons from mistakes, analyze the shortcomings with self-criticism and decide the ways to overcome them and solve the new great tasks."

Our tasks are huge and the targets are substantial. And we will fulfill those tasks, achieve those targets as we have always fulfilled the targets and plans of our great party.

Concluding, Comrade K.S. Demirchyan assured the CPSU Leninist Central Committee and the Politburo of the Central Committee on behalf of the Central Committee plenum that the republic's communists and all the workers will devotedly work to fulfill the decisions of the April (1984) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the new tasks set by the party for communist construction. [applause]

REGIONAL

LITHUANIAN PROPAGANDA CHIEF VIEWS PARTY IDEOLOGY WORK

Vilnius KOMMUNIST in Russian No 3, Mar 84 (signed to press 30 Mar 84) pp 35-44

[Article by Yu. Kuolelis, chief of Department of Propaganda and Agitation of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee: "Ideology and Efficiency: Implementing the Decrees of the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] There is no more important task for ideological workers today than implementing the resolutions of the June 1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum. The Plenum is particularly interesting from the standpoint that it set the standards for the future improvement of ideological work--this most important part of communist construction. The Plenum noted that ideological work has moved even more to the forefront in the modern era.

In unanimously approving plenum resolutions, the Lithuanian party organization and its ideological personnel met them with a feeling of enormous responsibility. This is borne out by the 11th Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum, party gorkom and raykom plenums, primary party organization meetings, and board meetings at many ministries and departments. Tasks proposed by the plenum were widely discussed during the reports and elections at republic party organizations.

Improving ideological work, however, is not a campaign but a long-term task. In short, the plenum indicated:

--The strategic problem of theoretical, propaganda and educational work is the planned and comprehensive improvement of developed socialism;

--Objective demands of our domestic development and international life require raising ideological work to the level of those very large tasks which the party decides in the process of improving developed socialism. Formation of the consciousness of communists and all members of our society is not just the job of professional ideologists, propagandists and workers at mass information facilities; the responsibility of all managerial personnel in educating the masses has grown. The plenum emphasized that ideological work is the business of the whole party;

--It is necessary to strictly focus ideological-theoretical and propaganda work on a solution to those actual problems that life presents us with. All educational activity must be based on a strong foundation of socioeconomic party policy, on harmony in ideological-theoretical, mass-political, organizational and economic work, and on harmony in word and deed;

--It is important to skillfully use the entire arsenal of educational work and the means of propaganda, primarily the press, television and radio;

--We must develop and implement a unique system of counterpropaganda;

--An effective factor in improving the efficiency of ideological and mass-political work is the improvement of its style, forms and methods, efficiency, scientific validity;

--New complex tasks present high demands to the ideological personnel, their selection, placement and education. These must be specially trained, educated people capable of organizing ideological work well. The criteria of their work are the same--the level of political consciousness and labor activity of the masses and the efficiency of ideological work.

The basic goal of ideological work is the ideological guarantee of production intensification quotas, a significant increase in labor productivity and an improvement in its quality, realization of the food and energy programs, strengthening of plan and labor discipline, and the solutions to other very important national economic problems.

Incidentally, in our concern for ideological guarantees, we must also take into consideration that the economic or, more broadly, the social guarantee of ideological work is no less important, and may be even more important. Indeed, all kinds of disorder, waste, lawbreaking, money-grubbing, and bribery detract from the work of thousands of agitators and propagandists.

Speaking on communist education of the Soviet People at the extraordinary February (1984) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade K. U. Chernenko emphasized: "It is impossible to raise economics to a qualitatively new level without creating the social and ideological prerequisites necessary for this. In the same way, it is impossible to solve the pressing problems of the development of socialist awareness without basing it on a strong foundation of economic and social policy."

This is the fundamental position encompassing all aspects of education and revealing their dialectics.

The duty of ideological workers is to actively participate in the formulation of party social policy and the improvement of distribution ratios and the Soviet lifestyle, and to be concerned with the development of socialist democracy, attracting workers to state, public and labor collective administration, to strengthen the friendship of nations, and

to give a scientific basis and a practical solution to pressing problems of improving developed socialism.

The struggle with bourgeois and petty bourgeois ideology and with the manifestations of religious extremism cannot be stopped; the formulation of a scientific world view must be continued.

The most important things in the work of mass information and propaganda facilities are efficiency, conviction, increase in their organizational role, establishment of closer ties with life, concern for the scope and practicality of information, and the currency of its journalistic content.

The base of ideological work is Marxism-Leninism. This means that in systems of party studies and mass-political and economic education, attention must be focused on having communists and the nonparty aktiv study Marxist-Leninist theory and the laws of developed socialism creatively and in depth. It is necessary to declare war on stagnation and dogmatism, to attain unity of theoretical studies with the social practice of the workers.

The aktiv must receive effective information and instructions in order to better handle their work. Work in residential areas needs to be intensified, atheistic work should be expanded, believers should be attracted to active public life, new socialist traditions should be developed and put into practice.

In the lecture propaganda, we must improve the quality of lectures and the currency of themes, and we must approach different categories of the population in a more differentiated manner; the role of lecture propaganda in the study and formation of public opinion should be improved.

In cultural-educational work it is important to raise the ideological level of organized measures. We must remove departmental barriers to using objects for cultural and sports purposes.

Henceforth, mass physical culture and sports must be developed further, giving special attention to children and adolescents; we must raise the level of physical culture and improve the health of the whole population.

In accomplishing these tasks it is necessary to adopt a truly creative and efficient style in ideological work, and to effect its unity with party organizational and socioeconomic activity. Planning of ideological work should be improved; the activity of soviets, trade unions, komsomol and other public organizations in educational work should be better coordinated. It is necessary to strengthen control over accomplishment of resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee, the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, and party committees to improve the scientific and procedural foundations of ideological-educational work, to improve feedback and to strengthen the base of ideological work.

It can be said that the work dealing with realization of resolutions of the plenum has already had a tangible effect on all spheres of public life and our republic, on the entire ideological and political atmosphere. Much that is interesting and valuable has emerged in the instructional activity of republic ideological institutions, mass information facilities and many party committees. Our propaganda and agitation workers are more deeply assimilating new theoretical positions, generalizations and conclusions contained in plenum materials. New publications have appeared dealing with a number of questions of theory, the standard of living, socialist civilization, the formation of wise economic and spiritual needs and other problems of improving developed socialism. The foundations of analytic propaganda are growing stronger. We are gradually getting rid of dogmatism, oversimplifications and showy jabbering; convincing reasoning based on real-life practice, analysis, valid conclusions and hypotheses are taking their place.

Step by step, ideological work is becoming more and more differentiated, taking into consideration characteristics of different population categories. Audience feedback is increasing. The mass information facilities are becoming ever more oriented toward readers, listeners and viewers as fellow conversationalists, and not as passive consumers of information. The majority of party committees are handling the organization of ideological work in a business-like manner, showing initiative and a creative approach and focusing attention on the solution to the most important economic, social and educational problems. Certain party committees in an atmosphere of creative research are looking for efficient means to improve the harmony of managerial, organizational and ideological work.

It is gratifying that personnel in the social sciences are more extensively attracted to analytical work in preparing reasoning for complex theoretical questions and generalizations of the practice of ideological work. The participation of managerial personnel and communists in general in educational work is increasing. There has been a noticeable swing of the majority of economic managers to questions of education and to resolution of social-cultural problems and the creation of a healthy moral and psychological climate in the collectives. A comprehensive approach to the organization of the educational process and to the use of all means of ideological influence is being realized. Socioeconomic planning has been widely disseminated. Educational programs are also included in the plans. Party organizations are more perceptive in picking up mood changes in people; they are studying their interests and demands more in depth. Speeches and letters by workers, their questions to lecturers and propagandists and sociological studies are being used more actively in ideological work.

These positive tendencies need to be strengthened and developed, since it is no secret that the attitude toward ideological work does not correspond everywhere to the demands of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum.

Among the most important directions in the activity are the ideological facilities to enable realization of the socioeconomic programs developed by the 26th CPSU Congress.

Presently in economics we are mobilizing our efforts to put into practice resolutions of the December (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the 12th Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum, and also sessions of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet. There is no more important task than fulfillment of the five-year plan, liquidation of the state debt from past years, and creation of a strong base for the next five-year plan. This is required not just by the tasks of increasing national prosperity, but the need to repulse the aggressive politics of the imperialists, primarily the USA, to provide security for our country.

In this regard, questions of increasing responsibility at all levels remain and will remain among the most important propaganda themes.

A large role in their solution is played by economic education. At the present time in this system economic studies are more closely tied to production training, to an increase in the cultural-technical level of the working class and the propaganda of advanced experience. Party committee lecturers, the Znaniye Society, people's universities, the press, television and radio have improved economic propaganda.

Still more attention needs to be given to propaganda concerning the achievements of science and technology and the campaign to put them into practice. The tasks of improving production administration must also fall within the perspective of ideological workers. It must be explained that the party is striving for the optimum combination of centralized planning and economic independence for production collectives, their initiatives and responsibilities. As everyone knows, an economic experiment is being conducted in a number of republics, including Lithuania. In essence, this is a trial of models of the economic mechanism of the near future. We must embark upon the new five-year plan fully armed. This is not simply an economic problem, but a party and political one, the solution to which requires the active participation of ideological workers.

The contribution of propaganda and agitation to the development of socialist competition must be more substantial. A great deal of support must be given to the initiatives of innovators, to progressive forms for the organization and stimulation of labor, and to increasing the role of the labor collectives in all spheres of public life. From now on, conditions must also be created for showing initiatives to each worker, for increasing his role in production administration, for instilling a feeling of ownership. In the meantime, anything that would prevent this must be fought decisively.

Organizational and educational work aimed at putting the principles of social equality and social justice into practice everywhere is being carried out in the republic. The new form of the organization and stimulation of collective brigade labor must especially promote this. It teaches a collective psychology and ethics, a thrifty attitude toward socialist property, and helps to identify those who are accustomed to worrying only about their own interests and remain indifferent to the interests of their comrades. This form disciplines the entire collective,

not just by slogans and promises. The CPSU Central Committee decree concerning the future development and increased effectiveness of the brigade form of labor organization and stimulation is very important in this regard, as are the corresponding decrees of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Buro. This form must be propagandized and put into practice.

Among the problems which the party is deciding within the realm of ideological work, a most important place belongs to the problem of formation of a scientific Marxist-Leninist world view. The June (1983) Plenum demanded anew that all Soviet people have a scientific world view, particularly the young generation. After the plenum, republic party organizations adopted measures for increasing the ideological-theoretical level of instruction in the social disciplines in learning institutions; the training of social science instructors has been improved and party education is certainly improving.

In recent years, the role of party education in the ideological training of communists has grown. Party organizations are more concerned with the teaching of communists. This is indicated by Propagandist Days that were effectively organized in Alitussky, Anikshchyayskiy, Ignalinskiy, Kupishkskiy, Plungeskiy and many other rayons and cities.

During the current study year, the number of courses studied has been substantially reduced; attention is focused on the most important ones. At the present time 13,000 students are studying the components of Marxist-Leninist theory and 10,000 are studying CPSU social policy; questions related to the ideological struggle in the international arena and the development of national attitudes in the country of the soviets and other current questions are extensively studied. The number of people studying scientific atheism and methods of atheistic propaganda has almost tripled in comparison to last year. New schools with a similar focus have been created in Vilnius, Kaunas and Panevezhis, and in Anikshchyayskiy, Kayshyadorskiy, Kelmeskiy, Kupishkskiy, Mazheykskiy, Radvilishkskiy and other rayons. However in the city of Klayped and in Skuodasskiy, Vilnyusskiy, Lazdiyskiy and other rayons, just a few schools of scientific atheism have been established in all.

There is still not enough attention being paid to self-education according to individual plans, which was pointed out at the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum. Ten thousand communists in the republic chose this form of study. In a number of rayons, however,—Akmyanskiy, Birzhayskiy, Radvilishkskiy, Moletskiy and Telshyayskiy—there is not enough concern for procedural and practical help to those studying independently, or for questions of control.

Propagandist personnel are improving. At the present time, 97.3 percent of them have a higher education and in 19 cities and rayons all propagandists in the party education system have a higher education. The Vilnius Party Raykom must have great concern for the training of propagandists (8 percent of propagandists in the rayon do not have a secondary education) as well as

in Zarasayskiy Raykom (12 percent). Worse yet, propagandists who do not have a high enough level of education are entrusted with the instruction of complicated courses.

Study conditions have actively improved in recent years. This year, 200 new public offices for political education have been established in the republic. There are 877 political education offices and 1200 instructional classes in the republic at the present time. There are many places for studies in Vilnius, Shyauliyay, Panevezhis and in Anikshchyayskiy, Kaunasskiy, Shyauliyayskiy, Kayshyadorskiy, and Ukmergskiy Rayons. However, Varenskiy and Zarasayskiy Rayon Party Committees did not establish one political education office this year, and Ignalinskiy, Klaypedskiy, Lazdiyskiy, Telshyayskiy and Shilalskiy raykoms opened a total of one or two offices each.

It must be realized that the most important problem raised by the CPSU Central Committee Plenum is to change the style of political education and strive to have people better understand party policy so that they might better apply the knowledge that they have acquired in practice and honestly fulfill their civic duty.

Patriotic and international education is an integral part of the formation of political consciousness of the broad masses. The 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR culminated in a demonstration of great achievements thanks to the intense work of party organizations. These successes were attained in the united family of nations. We saw all Soviet people striving to show in deeds their devotion to our ideals and to strengthen the Leninist friendship of nations. Internationalistic ideology was even more entrenched in the consciousness of the republic's population.

In party committees there are special councils or sections of international education in the makeup of the ideological commissions. International friendship clubs operate, scientific-practical conferences and ten-day festivals are organized and international ties of collectives with allied enterprises of other republics are strengthened, etc.

We are gratified by the large, unquestionable successes attained in the family of fraternal republics, but it is important that the natural pride in what has been achieved not turn into self-satisfaction, a tendency toward isolation, lack of respect for other nations and peoples. Similar types of negative phenomena are still encountered, and it would probably be untrue to explain them simply as vestiges of the past. This is sometimes the result of our own mistakes in practical work. So as not to repeat them in the future, it is necessary to work systematically, not being limited by isolated measures in connection with certain events, to strengthen work in party organizations and improve its forms and methods. It was emphasized at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum that it is necessary to help each new party member to master well the party's ideological and political heritage and its Leninist traditions, as well as its scientific principles of national politics. The extensive capabilities of national universities must be actively and specifically used for international education, as well

as the party education system. What has been done to accomplish this requirement? There has been an increase in the number of students at the Faculties of Peoples' Friendship and Proletarian Internationalism at the people's universities of Kaunas and Klaypeda and in Yurbarskiy, Mazheykskiy and several other rayons. However, certain rayons have still not opened Faculties of People's Friendship. These are Ignalinskiy, Shalchininkskiy, Skuodasskiy, Trakayskiy, Tauragskiy, and Telshyayskiy Rayons and Sovetskiy Rayon, city of Vilnius.

It must be noted that the lecture propaganda opportunities are not used enough for international and patriotic education. This mainly concerns the republic school for lecturers. It is poorly attended by lecturers from the city of Alitus and Shyaulynyskiy, Moletskiy, Shalchininkskiy, Shirvintskiy, and Kayshyadorskiy Rayons. Every year approximately 50 percent of the students graduate from the republic school for lecturers. Party committees must be continually interested in the selection of lecturers and their work; it is not acceptable that certain rayons did not even open their schools for lecturers and internationalists.

The measures which the party organizations are enacting in connection with the 40-year anniversary of the liberation of Soviet Lithuania from the fascist invaders should be effectively used for international and patriotic education.

Cliches and formalism are intolerable in any political work, and are particularly harmful in the area of international education, since here we are concerned with human nationalist feelings, and this requires great sensitivity and attention. V. I. Lenin demanded this, and drafted subsequent party decrees to this end.

Atheistic work must be strengthened everywhere. It has been substantially revived in recent years. The influence of religious traditions and rites has tended to diminish in families. There is still no basis for complacency, however. Certain representatives of the clergy are attempting by their actions to assign Catholic Church activity a character that is clearly hostile to our system, our state and constitution; as a result justice agencies of the republic were forced to institute criminal proceedings against two representatives of the clergy. All inhabitants of the republic supported these measures.

Atheistic propaganda is faced with complex and vital critical problems. They cannot be solved today without scientific study of the level of religiousness in the collectives, rayons and cities, without an analysis of clerical extremists' activity and religious influence from abroad. Our ideological aktiv and all communists should have a profound awareness of the social and psychological factors of religious vitality, and should improve the style of atheistic education and the formation of a scientific and materialistic world view. Indeed, believers hope that propaganda will take the form of friendly discussion. It is especially important that these conversations be filled with convincing arguments, based on science and practicality.

Counterpropaganda is an important part of ideological work and the ideological struggle. The most important task is to propagandize the course of our party's foreign policy, to wisely and actively combat enemy propaganda and ideology.

An increase in the adventurism and militarism of imperialist governments is characteristic of the present-day international situation, particularly the imperialism of the United States of America. Reactionary circles of the monopolistic bourgeoisie who are currently at the helm in the United States are hoping that during a period of tension they will be able to take social revenge, stop the course of history, turn back world socialism, and stifle the freedom movement.

The consistent course of the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state stands opposed to the aggressive course of imperialism. Under these conditions we must actively propagandize the foreign policy of our party, which is aimed at controlling the arms race, improving international relations, eliminating the consequences of the lies and slander by which American imperialism is trying to cover its ill-intentioned plans.

In stepping up the ideological struggle with imperialism, the party has taken steps to create a dynamic and effective system of counterpropaganda. This is a very important function of our propaganda work, which must be provided in an organizational and theoretical respect at all levels, right up to the primary party organizations.

The most important demand placed before counterpropaganda is that it be practicable and effective. To accomplish this, local conditions and the characteristics of the actions of the ideological enemy must be studied and taken into consideration. It is necessary to know public opinion in the labor collectives and to give reasoned answers to workers' questions, to decisively combat enemy rumors and inventions. Counterpropaganda must be waged on the basis of propaganda tasks. Coordination of this activity is one of the most important functions of party committees and their ideological commissions.

At the same time, even more profound questions must be decided. We must accumulate and enrich the conceptual arsenal of our propaganda systematically and according to plan. The republic's humanitarian institutes are called upon to play an important role; they must establish even closer contact with the facilities for mass information and propaganda. This involves the creation of a system of collaboration and cooperation between the social sciences and propaganda, and the broader and more effective involvement of scientists in the development of counterpropaganda speeches, the instruction and development in them of experience and the knowledge to strongly and convincingly denounce the ideological diversions of the enemy.

The press, television and radio are acquiring ever-increasing influence in educational work. Now, after the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum, it is very important that party committees, ministries and departments and their

publications direct their press organs toward a solution to more important problems.

We have reason to believe that some of this has been done already. There has been a revival in supervision over the most important construction projects of the five-year plan, as well as differentiated analysis of pressing problems. In many rayons Urozhay-83 press centers have done significant work.

The scientific level of the publications has been raised. They have been enriched by new theoretical positions formulated at the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum. These positions have already become not just the property of propaganda, but have received further development. The most obvious changes, however, are that the press, television and radio are attempting to master a concrete analysis method; the June CPSU Central Plenum served as an example of this, having given in-depth analysis of economic, social and ideological problems. Many production problems are analyzed not just from an economic, but also from a social and ideological point of view. By the exploration of subjects such as planning and administration, the organization of labor, socialist competition, advanced experience and payment according to work, more and more attention is being given to the human factor and the relationship between economic and education problems is being pointed out.

It is nonetheless disquieting that certain publications have still not found their own personality or determined their own line. The unsystematic approach has not completely died out, and is stifling serious creative pursuits.

The defensive ability and the authority of mass information and propaganda facilities depend on the attention and help of party committees.

The Kedaynskiy Party Raykom manages its press organ resourcefully and efficiently. Mazheykskiy and Kelmeskiy Raykoms skillfully direct the activity of local journalists to the proper channel.

The Alituskiy Party Gorkom acted correctly in discussing economic managers and secretaries of party organizations at bureau meetings for unsatisfactory reaction to criticism of the newspaper KOMUNISTINIS RITOYUS.

The scornful attitude toward critical material in the press sometimes encountered in managerial workers cannot be tolerated.

Unfortunately, it must be confessed that in certain publications the proper balance between critical statements and answers to the criticism is lacking. Sometimes half and sometimes three-quarters of problem critical publications thus do not obtain the expected response. Moreover, too many pass their time waiting for an answer to a certain critical remark. Often the answer appears when everyone has forgotten about the criticism. This undermines the prestige of the press.

We often compare a newspaper with the mirror of life, but does this mirror always reflect reality in its true light? Indeed, sometimes in certain issues of a publication the dark side of life overshadows everything, and the opposite is true--everything is fine, everything is all right. The party press must be aware of the borderline separating healthy criticism from wallowing in shortcomings.

A few words about information. It is getting better. But there are still shortcomings in current and in-depth information in individual newspapers and also in radio broadcasts. We are not talking here about the multiple recorded reports of meetings with long lists of participants, or the wordy articles by authors praising their departments or farms. We are talking about specific answers to problems actually troubling the inhabitants of certain cities and rayons, or the whole republic. Henceforth we must intensify and expand the practice of managers of republic, municipal and rayon departments and organizations answering actual worker questions in the press, on television and on the radio.

The growing level of education, culture, the population and the development of mass information facilities are changing the role of the various forms of verbal propaganda and agitation and work with the masses. The important thing is the content making up one form or another. Let us take political days as an example. We campaigned strongly to have them held. In many areas they are actually being conducted at the necessary level and are making a deep impression. In some places, however, they have begun to turn into banal lectures, meetings in their own right. Promises given during political days are often forgotten and people do not inform themselves as to their fulfillment. While certain suggestions of workers are unrealistic, no one talks to them about this; many lecturers do not participate in the political days, and thereby vital work is suppressed. We must not allow this to happen.

Definite experience has been accumulated in the organization of political education where people live. This can be said of Vilnius, where a comprehensive program for improving the social activity of the population is being carried out in many areas.

There are also shortcomings in this work, however. Departmental barriers to the use of cultural and sports objects have not yet been overcome. They are often empty, and the collectives, children and adolescents do not have opportunities to engage in sports or participate in cultural programs. It is stressed in party documents that sports and cultural equipment and articles must be used intensively regardless of whom they belong to. In working with people better use must be made of culture and rest parks.

Many party committees devote a great deal of attention to differentiation of ideological work and are seriously concerned with youth work, giving more attention to their ideological-political, labor and moral education. School reform also serves this purpose.

Individual work is improving and the role of the agitator and political information clerk is growing. There are many examples where an agitator

himself grows and improves in fulfilling his duty, having a great influence on his comrades at work. The role of the agitator and political information clerk must be increased everywhere in educational work; better personnel must be chosen and they must be better trained and their activity better directed. However, party organizations have not done all in their power to assure that every agitator and political information clerk works efficiently, and in a lively, business-like manner. For example, analysis of work of political information clerks at ATP [possibly Agitation and Technical Propaganda], Shakyayskiy Rayon and Gelgaudishkskiy MSU [Administration for Interkolkhoz Construction], Kidulyay Sovkhoz indicated that party organizations do not even have at their disposal the plans and charts of their discussions in the brigades and at the projects; they do not know specifically what they must do or what they should be working toward. The ATP verbal agitation aktiv at Bukonyay Sovkhoz, Ionavskiy Rayon, has worked unsystematically.

Individual work in the production brigades has not been sufficiently in-depth. While the Vilnius and Panevzhskiy Party Gorkoms and the Kretingskiy Raykom have done a lot to establish an ideological party nucleus in the brigades, there are still rayons where this area is lagging behind.

Enterprises and farms are still encountered where workers and kolkhozniks are poorly informed as to the situation in the collective, how the administration solves problems, the party, trade union and komsomol organizations, how the enterprise forms and uses various funds, how the waiting list for quarters operates, how places in nurseries and day-care centers are allocated, home leaves, how the state is harmed by uneven work, and the cost of cigarette breaks and idle time. Information such as this instills a feeling of ownership in people, and when it is lacking it causes harm.

The effectiveness of propaganda and agitation depends on the style and work procedures of the party organizations. Elements of unsuitable style are an enthusiasm for meetings and conferences, red tape, an overabundance of organizational measures.

A feeling of renewal and high responsibility must be particularly characteristic of ideological workers. They are primarily responsible for increasing exactingness in themselves and in their work. It is particularly important that the ideological workers of the party apparatus unite the aktiv and talented assistants, capable of giving a lecture and participating in a discussion as well as writing an article. Such activists must be brought to the party committees, supported by them and must be inspired by them in every way. Ideological workers are called upon to become generators of new ideas, fighters for the realization of these ideas; they must be people with a sensitive conscience, steadfast and true Marxist-Leninists.

The June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum emphasized with new force the devotion of the party to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and its

enormous creative role in the future development of revolutionary theory. The party is solving this problem by leaning on historical experience and the creativity of the popular masses, on profound scientific analysis of the trends and perspectives of social development.

Workers of the ideological front and all communists are faced with new historical tasks in communist education, the solution to which is an inseparable integral part of the activity of the Leninist Party, and the experienced skilled manager and organizer of revolutionary achievements of the Soviet people.

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REGIONAL

PROGRESS OF RAPO IN LATVIA ASSESSED

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Mar 84 p 3

[Article by A. Kalnyn'sh, corresponding member of the Latvian SSR Academy of Sciences: "Towards an Integrated Complex"]

[Text] I have followed with interest the discussion in PRAVDA concerning the rayon agro-industrial associations. Here in Latvia they have been functioning for more than two years. This innovation was checked out first in the Talsinskiy Rayon, which is average with respect to its natural and climatic conditions, as well as its economic indicators. From the very beginning of the experiment the rate of the production output here started to grow. Now it has noticeably exceeded the average-republican level. With respect to meat and milk, for example, by 5 percent. A significant effect has also been achieved in the Valmierskiy Rayon. In carrying out the decisions of the May (1982) and ensuing Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, the workers of this republic have actively utilized this experience.

The associations have been accorded great rights. The RAPO Council, for example, establishes the accounting prices for inter-farm produce and the fees and charges for the services of enterprises and organizations. It has centralized assets at its disposal. This permits it to solve many production and social tasks more successfully. The new principle of evaluating activity and providing material incentives for the partners--for end results achieved on the farms--compels them to work with greater yield.

There has been a noticeable increase in production output. Within the republic there are no longer any kolkhozes or sovkhoses operating at a loss. Of course, the rise in purchase prices has had an effect. But the role played by the new administrative organs is also indisputable. Mutual relations between the rural area and the enterprises which service it have begun to improve. The RAPO approves the amounts of work for Sel'khoztekhnika, Sel'khozkhimiya, and the land reclamation specialists. This has allowed the avoidance of many distortions.

Under the new conditions it is easier to overcome a bureaucratic lack of coordination with the farmer's principal partner--Sel'khoztekhnika. The farms provide the full-set repair of certain types of machinery, partially prepare individual assemblies and units, and restore worn-out parts.

It would be better to restore complex assemblies and parts directly at the specialized repair plants of Sel'khoztekhnika or at a farm machine-building plant and then replace them at the workshops of the kolkhozes or sovkhozes.

Yes, the associations are able to more successfully solve complex economic problems. But on condition that their councils and apparatus concern themselves with really knotty problems rather than with petty concerns. Here is an example. A session of the Valmierskiy RAPO Council was discussing the question of building a flax-processing plant in Ruyiena. Such an enterprise would allow them to avoid long-distance hauls of stalks and treated plant fibers to the neighboring rayon. The council specified the farms which would grow the flax and measures to assimilate the optimal technology in the field and at the plant.

Unfortunately, they have not mastered the up-to-date style of administration everywhere. Many persons "drown" in petty details. At present it is important to seek out ways to solve both "individual" and general problems for the rayon associations. For example, the ties between partners. The latter will be able to operate more effectively the more fully they are subordinate to the RAPO Council.

In my opinion, it would be feasible already now to convey the plan-limits for capital investments to the RAPO without breaking them down through departmental channels. The association council itself would be able to distribute the resources among the farms and agro-service enterprises. The plans of the latter (production, financing, material and technical support, capital investments) would best be formulated within the bounds of RAPO. At the republic level equipment and other resources should be distributed among the rayon agro-industrial associations rather than among the corresponding ministries and departments. Exceptions would, of course, be made for services at the republic and inter-rayon levels.

It is important to consistently develop an integrated economic mechanism within the RAPO framework. Practical experience suggests to us what rules to be guided by in this. Best suited here are the operating principles of the mechanism as used by the service sub-division within the body of the agricultural enterprise. Then the amounts, quality, and service terms are ideally harmonized with the requirements of the field and the farmstead.

Let's examine this in a specific example. Here is the Sovkhoz imeni 26th CPSU Congress, which is located in the Yekabpilsskiy Rayon. It has its own construction, repair, and land-reclamation sub-divisions. There is an integrated dispatcher service, capable of rapidly transferring resources from one project to another; and there is a standardized system of awarding bonuses. In our opinion, this is a suitable model for a rayon agro-industrial complex. On a kolkhoz or a sovkhoz payment for "internal" services is according to the production cost. On the RAPO scale the size of the profit to be deducted and the procedure for distributing it can be established by the council.

In determining the ways to develop agro-service, we must take accumulated experience into fuller account. Maintenance and repair of equipment, as well as agro-chemical operations, for example, are more advantageously performed basically by the resources of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Neither excess trips nor

hauls, nor wastes of time nor resources. One succeeds in more closely tying servicing with end results. Furthermore, it is better to entrust this task to those who are working in the rural areas.

But the appropriate enterprises ought to assist the same-type services of the farms and supplement them. Precisely supplement them rather than ruining them by monopolizing resources and "pumping over" personnel to themselves. They should be subordinate to the RAPO Council in the same way as the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. And also just like them, on an equal basis with them, they must be supplied with resources. Then it will not be necessary to transfer to the partners mechanics, fitters, a repair base, and the equipment of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. At the same time the RAPO apparatus and its council will ensure a standardized technical policy and a close interaction among the service units. There will be one person in charge of the land, personnel, equipment, and servicing structures at all levels (kolkhoz, sovkhos, and rayon).

Practical experience has likewise demonstrated that it is not always advantageous to create new, specialized organizations. For example, with the appearance of Sel'energo, the expenses of the farms increased. It would be more economical if the new type of service were to be rendered by an already existing service. Our republic, for example, has a Sel'khoztekhnika. It would be even more advantageous to create, on the basis of existing organizations, larger, multi-purpose enterprises within the RAPO framework. Let's say, for example, with regard to repairing equipment, agro-chemistry, land reclamation. That is, we should move in the direction of reducing the number of service units. The effect of an integrated service base, concentration of resources, and a reduction of administrative personnel is indisputable.

In the Madonskiy Rayon the inter-farm enterprise (MKhP) "Arona" has given a good account of itself. It processes fruits and vegetables grown on kolkhozes, sovkhoses, and on plots attached to farmsteads. Thanks to the founding of the MKhP, the income of the shareholders is growing. In the "Arona" they try to take on projects which are economically unprofitable for individual farms. For example, they organized a clean-up cutting of timber. Soon they will be engaged in processing the wood products. Lake-type fishing is being developed. This example once again demonstrates the following point: within the RAPO framework, multi-purpose agro-service organizations with one office and one warehouse have extremely good future prospects.

It would not be a bad idea to conduct an experiment with regard to improving land-reclamation services. The funds for paying for the planning, technical maintenance, current and capital repair of the network and its structures should be deducted by RAPO. They should be put into a target fund--solely for land-reclamation measures. At the same time the functions of the client should be turned over to the association council. Then the needs for various projects or types of work will begin to be more correctly taken into account; the funds disbursed would yield a greater effect.

There is still not a complete integration between the rural area and those who process its products. Above all, in planning, financing, economic motivation, and technical policy. This hinders production, the switching about of personnel and resources, and the solution of social problems. Here too, in

our opinion, the solution lies in a more complete subordination of a number of enterprises to the RAPO Council. If they are, of course, "locked in" to the raw materials of their own rayon. There will emerge the possibility of better orienting the economic mechanism to obtain the maximum end product of high quality.

Thus, within the limits of RAPO, there is being created quite a full cycle: agricultural production--service--procurement--processing--trade by individual products. An integrated administration of this cycle would also facilitate the creation of an integrated system of planning and the economic mechanism. Including price formation, financing, and the material stimulation of the APK [agro-industrial complex]. It would succeed in more flexibly combining the sectorial and territorial principles of administration.

Of course, the approach here must be a differentiated one. Let's take, for example, the enterprises which are processing the products of livestock-raising. They are fundamentally inter-rayon and are subordinate to republic formations. The members of such combine should be included in the RAPO Councils of the zone to be serviced.

In sum, the "fine tuning" of the economic mechanism is continuing. It is important herein to rely on the achievements of science and those of advanced practical experience.

2384

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REGIONAL

BASHKIR OBKOM CHIEF VIEWS AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Mar 84 p 2

[Article by M. Shakirov, first secretary of the Bashkir CPSU Obkom:
"Scope for Initiative"]

[Text] In summing up the results of this past year, the workers of Bashkiria have noted that it can rightfully be termed a year of important changes, a year of persistent efforts by the party organizations with regard to raising the level of all economic work, along with a substantial upswing in the effectiveness of the rural economy. The organizational and economic measures adopted by the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee have borne their first fruits. This republic's agriculturalists and livestock raisers successfully coped with their obligations. The motherland received 2,800,000 tons of grain--in excess of the plan by 438,000 tons--and 1,070,000 tons of milk. The assigned quotas for requisition purchases of meat, sugar beets, vegetables, and other products were fulfilled.

Under the new management conditions most of the rural party organizations have manifested a genuinely business-like practicality along with a creative approach to solving production and training problems. Good use was made of favorable economic possibilities, for example, in the Ilishevskiy, Dyurtyulinskiy, Kiginskiy, Sterlitamakskiy, Yanaul'skiy, and several other rayons. The Ilishevskiy farms exceeded the plan for grain sales by a factor of 1.5, having garnered an average of 32 quintals of grain each. They over-fulfilled the plan for three years with respect to the production of livestock farm output, and they grew twice as much vegetables here as was outlined in the plan. The work of the Communists and all the workers of their neighboring Dyurtyulinskiy Rayon has also been marked by its largeness of scope, goal-oriented quality, and high degree of results. The plan for grain delivery here was over-fulfilled by 62 percent, for vegetables--by 76 percent. The livestock raisers successfully completed their assigned tasks far ahead of their deadline. And, what is particularly important, there is not a single kolkhoz in this rayon which is lagging behind schedule.

Many of the farms in this republic which had fallen behind schedule with regard to product sales to the state during the initial years of the five-year plan have now caught up. Having successfully made up this deficit, they are now confidently proceeding toward the goals which have been outlined for them. This is what is meant by intelligently applying the stimuli which were manifested in the rural areas following the May Plenum of the CPSU Central

Committee. This autonomous republic's party and soviet organs are doing a great deal to perfect the economic, management mechanism, to improve the operational style and methods of the agro-industrial associations. They have "placed their wager" on developing their business-like quality, entrepreneurial spirit, and initiative.

Let's take, for example, the Buzdyakskiy Rayon. Until quite recently it was still one of the laggards. By utilizing the aid granted to the rural areas, the party organizations were able to, as they say, turn the situation around. The cost-accounting principle has been assimilated at all levels. Intelligent use is being made of the funds being received from raising the purchasing price on produce. All this has allowed us to strengthen labor and technological discipline and to increase the yield from material resources. The rayon's farms have significantly improved their own economic indicators.

The agro-industrial associations have been approved and are gaining authority. They are coordinating the efforts of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and the organizations providing services to them. The RAPO [Rayon Agro-Industrial Association] Councils have striven to create equal management conditions for the various groups involved, to eliminate imbalances in the distribution of capital investments and other resources. How soon the partners become the true allies of the farmer depends on the associations. Intersectorial ties are being adjusted. Although, of course, there are still manifestations of an excessively bureaucratic approach and a lack of coordination in the work of the requisition workers, Sel'khoztekhnika, Sel'khozkhimiya, and other organizations.

The new services do not always manifest qualities of consistency and principles in solving the problems with which they are confronted. Also partly to blame here are the party raykoms and rayispolkoms. They sometimes continue to function in place of the RAPO's, limiting the independence and initiative of the latter. The party obkom is conducting a principled evaluation of such attitudes and tendencies. We are according particular attention to the carrying out of the decisions of the Extraordinary February (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee with regard to increasing labor, production, and plan discipline.

During the present five-year plan Bashkir farmers have been assigned large-scale tasks. Much remains to be done in grain farming. The unevenness of crop yields is still too great. Soil-protection technologies are not being introduced vigorously enough. We need to substantially strengthen the material base of this leading sector. The main thing here is to make full use of our own potentials. There are quite a few of them on every kolkhoz and sovkhoz. Convincing proof of this is provided by the achievements of the leading farms. In analyzing the results of the year and in outlining plans for the future, we are attempting to make more complete use of the experience of our outstanding people. Let's take, for example, such labor groups as those which are headed up by the chairman of the Kolkhoz imeni Karl Marx in Dyurtyulinskii Rayon, Rifkat Yenikev, the chairman of the Kolkhoz imeni Salavat in Sterlitnakiyskiy Rayon, Rais Bagautdinov, and others.

We are also placing considerable hopes on aid from industry. There is a tangible shortage of fertilizer and of highly productive equipment, particularly

for developing the scientifically well-grounded zonal systems of agriculture. If this republic were to be given the necessary machinery and fertilizers, then during the next few years we could attain grain harvests of as much as 23--25 quintals per hectare and a gross production of as much as 6.5--7 million tons. Moreover, we would increase the requisition amounts of durum and vigorous wheats.

We must acknowledge the following facts: the level of economic work in the rural areas is still too low. We must genuinely introduce the cost-accounting principle, the contractual method, and avoid formalism in this important sector. Thanks to the new purchasing prices, the financial situation of the farms has now noticeably improved. Last year 52 out of 54 rural rayons finished up showing a profit. Some 267 million rubles of profits were received. An absolute majority of the farms--more than 700--finished up the year without losses.

This, of course, is not merely a matter of new prices and mark-ups on them, although this has played a very important role. By means of improving the business organization and a better utilization of reserves, the product cost has been reduced.

The following can be stated: last year our farms were able to climb one rung higher on the ladder. But in order to reach the goals set by the five-year plan, there are still quite a few rungs remaining to be climbed. Let's just take pig farming and sheep farming as examples. Even now they remain unprofitable. In various places the average daily weight gains by pigs do not exceed even 300 grams--less than half of the norm. Pens and forage are poorly utilized. If the necessary procedures were instituted here, we could, without increasing the head, raise the amount of pork requisitioned to 100,000 tons, i.e., by almost double.

The harvest yield of the hay crops is also too low, especially in natural meadows and pastures. Therefore, the farms are improving the structure of the sowings for feed purposes, and they are expanding the areas under perennial, leguminous-type grasses.

It is a well-known fact that the level of production is closely linked to the provision of funds. The rayon agro-industrial associations have encountered serious imbalances in the development of a material base. Sovkhozes, particularly those which have become a part of all sorts of "proms" [industrial-type units] and trusts, have turned out to be weaker than before. There, as a rule, there has been too little construction of housing, kindergartens, and clubs. We are attempting to eliminate these distortions and to direct more equipment and other capital investments to the laggards. Re-distribution of funds will, of course, exert a positive influence. We are paying a great deal of attention to rural construction, particularly to the erection of facilities using one's own resources. Using this method, we assimilate approximately 900 million rubles a year. To be sure, there is a shortage of materials. We are seeking out possible ways to produce them at inter-farm enterprises.

Bashkiria has wide spaces, and its economy is diverse. The republic provides petroleum and fertilizers, ores and timber. And still grain is one of its

richest assets. More than 3 million hectares are occupied by expanses of fields. Many of them were literally created by human hands in saline, arid areas or swampy lands. In the concerns of rural inhabitants land reclamation occupies a prominent place. Even last year a considerable portion of the produce was obtained from man-made meadows and plowed fields. But the pace of reclamation has recently been slowing down. Just during the two years of the five-year plan kolkhozes and sovkhoses acquired more than 7,000 hectares less of irrigated areas than they were scheduled to receive. It turned out that 2.2 million rubles, which had been earmarked for constructing anti-erosion and hydro-engineering facilities, remained unassimilated. There are still not enough stationary irrigation systems or mobile watering units.

To a large extent, these projects are being held back by a weak material base of the water-management organizations. The republic's party committees and the Council of Ministers, along with the agro-industrial associations, are taking measures to make sure that the land reclamation workers catch up with what they have missed. An attempt is being made to "bind" them even more closely to the end results of the farmers' labors.

There are still quite a few problems within the agro-industrial complex. And they can scarcely be resolved by simply a wave of one's hand. The main thing that is gratifying is the fact that realistic ways of attaining the goals set before us have been designated more precisely.

These questions have been critically examined at the report and election meetings of Communists, which have been held, as well as at rayon and urban party conferences. The best way to inculcate a feeling for stewardship of the land is cost accounting and the contractual method. Our agriculture has more than 2,000 unregulated groups. About 700 are on livestock farms. More than 15,000 field-type farmers and livestock raisers are working in such sub-divisions.

Here and there, to be sure, the necessary attention is still not being accorded to the contractual method. Sometimes such groups are not supplied with equipment on schedule. Evaluations of products and conditions of awarding bonuses are not thoroughly thought out. The agro-industrial associations which have taken a contract under their jurisdiction accord such shortcomings a principled evaluation and eliminate them. More and more livestock farms and field-crop brigades are gradually converting to the unregulated system. Today it is they who are heading up the competition for a successful preparation for spring; they are ensuring the attainment of high yields and weight increments, as well as a thrifty expenditure of feeds and other resources.

Just one year but how many changes--serious and impressive ones. Bashkiria's rural workers see in them a pledge of the successful solution to the problems posed for them by the Food Program. Under the leadership of the party organizations, the workers of the agro-industrial complex are striving to make a worthy contribution to strengthening the economic and defensive might of our Motherland.

2384

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REGIONAL

USEFULNESS OF ESTONIAN RAPO EXPERIENCE DISCUSSED

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Mar 84 p 2

[Article by Kh. Vel'di, chairman of the ESSR Agroprom, and Kh. Repp, candidate of economic sciences: "Clearing the Hurdles"]

[Text] The discussion of the rayon agro-industrial associations is very timely and urgent. Their establishment has made it easier to solve many management, economic, and social problems. Nevertheless, some rural managers still exhibit a sense of concern. The new organs have not yet overcome a divisive lack of coordination among the partners. How can this element be avoided?

The question is not a simple one. In our opinion, the experience of Estonia provides an answer to it to a certain extent. It was here, as well as in Georgia, that the first rayon agro-industrial associations were created and checked out. They justified themselves. And since October 1981 they have completely and everywhere replaced the rayispolkom agricultural administrations in our republic. This has facilitated a drawing closer together of the partners. But, to put it frankly, we have not managed to attain a complete unity of interests and actions. Those very same conflicts, messes, and losses about which PRAVDA's readers inform us have also hampered the work of our RAPO's.

What is the cause of this? Sel'khoztekhnika's rayon services, land reclamation, for example, have been subordinated to their own departments. It is from the latter that capital investments and resources have flowed. It is there that specialization, as well as technical and economic policy have basically been determined. Above all, of course, in their own interests and frequently--to the detriment of the rural areas. The creation of a center, its deployment, concentration, and utilization have all been developed on a departmental basis.

In short, the association of partners has been hampered by the lack of coordination on the republic level. Life demanded that the following step be taken: by utilizing the RAPO experience, go on to a new level of integration. Such proposals, as developed in Estonia and Georgia, were approved by the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee. And, since March of last year, the next phase of the experiment has been proceeding here. The following ministries have been abolished: agriculture, land reclamation, and Sel'khoztekhnika. Based on them, Estonia has established an integrated structure--the cost-accounting Agro-Industrial Association (Agroprom). Since its very first steps a great deal of change has been made.

Let's begin with the fact that the republic administrative apparatus has been cut back. A total of 26 single-type sub-divisions which were duplicating each other have been eliminated. The number of personnel was reduced by 12 percent, which has provided savings of 130,000 rubles a year. Unnecessary correspondence was reduced. Ties were simplified, and there has been an increase in managerial operational efficiency.

Unified administration has laid the foundation for serious alterations in the structure and organization of production and services. For many long years each partner had striven with all his efforts to increase and strengthen his own base. There was an increase, for example, in Sel'khoztekhnika's capacities in the rayon centers. And it was to them that the spare parts and materials flowed. And the farms were compelled, for any trifling reason, to dispatch machines and units to lands miles and miles away and to suffer losses.

Such "bureaucratic pressure" came to an end with the creation of Agroprom. Nobody hinders RAPO from functioning solely in the interests of the kolkhozes and sovkhazes. The basic work volumes with regard to service, repair, and chemicalization can be performed by the farms themselves. And not only can--but must be, inasmuch as this is profitable to the state: it is cheaper, faster, and better in quality.

Under the new RAPO conditions the service organizations were left with those operations which the farms themselves could not perform or which were unprofitable for them. More equipment and spare parts are being sent directly to the kolkhozes and sovkhazes.

As is known, previously each partner used to establish his own, individual base. At Sel'khoztekhnika, the land reclamation specialists, and Sel'khozkhimiya offices, motor pools, warehouses, and auxiliary services sprang up.

Now the service organizations have been amalgamated in the rayons. Comprehensive production-technical enterprises have been created or are in the final stages of being created based on them. They are engaged in repairing machinery, complex electric-engineering equipment, as well as in agro-chemical projects, land reclamation, and material and technical supply and centralized hauls. The resources are not being "dissipated." This allows us to economize on funds.

Of course, the fact that the former departments had already built up a superstructure complicates the task of effectively servicing the rural areas. But even in that case the concentration of equipment, spare parts, and a repair center in a single pair of hands brings an indisputable gain.

And there is yet another important factor. The comprehensive enterprise providing production and technical services is subordinate only to RAPO. It cannot be relegated back to industry. It is not a partner of the kolkhozes or sovkhazes but rather a structural sub-division of the Agroprom. It is difficult to over-estimate the importance of this. Many shortcomings, let's say, for

example, of Sel'khoztekhnika, were brought about by the fact that its activity was being planned and stimulated in accordance with the principles of an industrial enterprise. But now the opportunity has manifested itself of regulating economic relations by the authority of RAPO, within a rayon. To be sure, this is still being hampered by various instructions, statutes, and indicators still in effect in the Union ministries and departments.

Administrative integration within the republic is leading to a profound, qualitative re-structuring of services. In accordance with the optimal variant. Substantial results are anticipated. Even now, although it is still an experiment, it might be said, in its initial stage, the effect has been noticeable. Last year the farms of Estonian Agroprom reduced idle time in the motor pool due to technical defects. There were increases in the daily productivity of tractors and the output per operator. And this was accomplished with a reduction in the amount of repairs. A considerable amount of energy resources were also economized. There was an improvement in the results of the activity of the land-reclamation specialists. We would like to note that within the Agroprom there arose the possibilities to provide fuller loads for the personnel. Here are just two examples. During the high points of farm work it was not an easy matter to send workers from Sel'khoztekhnika or the other partners to sowing or harvesting. Now, however, hundreds of them are working right alongside of the grain-growers. In turn, the machine-operators of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, when they are free, help out the land-reclamation specialists. Not as partners but as fully entitled members of the association. Such an important switching about of labor resources has become a part of the plans of RAPO and of Agroprom.

Last year this republic coped with the harvest much faster than was previously the case. The crop yield was noticeably greater. Feed supplies have grown by 13 percent. The average milk yield per cow has risen by 11.3 percent. It has exceeded 3,700 kilograms. Meat production has increased by 18.2 percent.

Many persons have acknowledged the effectiveness of the re-structuring. Here is what has been stated by the chairman of the leading kolkhoz "Rakhva Vyyt," in Khar'yusskiy Rayon, Hero of Socialist Labor R. Mannov: "Material and technical supply has been simplified. And for us managers this is an extremely important matter. It has become easier to solve many production problems."

The first secretary of the Paydesskiy Party Raykom, V. Roosma, has noted the following: "The raykom no longer has to be the arbiter in deciding management questions. The republic's RAPO and Agroprom are successfully regulating the production-economic and social processes."

Within the Agroprom particular attention has been paid to economic work. We are convinced that on it depend, in the first place, the strategy and basic results of production. The combined economic service of Agroprom constitutes a powerful sub-division, established on the basis of the corresponding services formerly offered by the abolished ministries. Here are 94 persons--17 percent of the total new apparatus.

Heading up the economists is the first deputy chairman of Agroprom--EsSSR Minister V. Lind. Subordinated to him, in particular, are the following main

administrations: planning and economics, labor and wages, finance, science and propaganda. The structure and functions of this service allow us to solve problems in a comprehensive manner.

There are quite a few examples of this. Let's take the deployment of enterprises. Let's say, for example, that the course aimed at concentrating the production of mixed feeds within the system of the Ministry of Procurement led to the construction of "giants," which were frequently isolated from field and farm. In the most remote Valgaskiy Rayon a plant was erected which provides during certain periods 40 percent of the republic's requirements of concentrates for the milk-cow herd. The expenditures for hauling the raw materials and products of this enterprise are great. At the Agroprom they decided that each RAPO should have its own mixed-feed plant. The construction of such a facility is already nearing completion on the island of Saaremaa in Kingiseppskiy Rayon.

As an administrative organ and an economic organization, the EsSSR Agroprom has become the leading link within the system of Estonia's APK [Agro-Industrial Complex]. Its chairman is, at the same time, a first deputy chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers. This helps him to better guide the activities of all the ministries and departments of the APK in the interests of the Agroprom and agriculture. Thus, at a number of enterprises under the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, the Ministry of the Food Industry, and the Administration of the Fish Industry, non-waste or minimal-waste production lines have been fine-tuned. A portion of the output, which was previously thrown out, now goes to help fill the needs of livestock raising and to implement the Food Program. The EsSSR Agroprom directs the activities of the APK, distributes, and, in case of necessity, re-distributes funds and capital investment limits of capital investments.

There is still much to be done in order to perfect the administrative system. Serious difficulties have arisen in creating centralized assets for Agroprom. Not all ministries and departments have made their contributions. The solution to this problem also depends on Gosplan and the Union and republic ministries of finance. It is necessary to provide a unified capital investments limit for the APK as a whole without breaking it down by sectors. This will allow us to distribute and utilize resources better.

The time is, obviously, ripe for further integrating a number of units of the republic APK. What is needed is a multi-faceted, organizational-economic, and psychological re-structuring.

The structure of the RAPO apparatus also requires improvement. In our opinion, what is needed there is an engineering service, to be headed up by the association's first deputy chairman. He would be responsible for the activities of all the sub-divisions of mechanization, electrification, chemicalization, land reclamation, and transport. Life requires also that material and technical supply be separated out into an independent sector of RAPO. It should be under the jurisdiction of the council chairman. This would exclude any unjustified privileges for any of the sectors.

In short, there are still quite a few problems. And the experiment which is being conducted must improve, provide a finish and refinement to the work. But

it can be stated with confidence that the Agroprom is justifying itself. The fewer bureaucratic hurdles there are in agriculture, the more efficiently it operates, and the more products it yields.

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REGIONAL

TAJIK CP CC BURO ON COMMISSION FOR PLAN FULFILLMENT

GF171546 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKSTANA in Russian 6 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] The plan of the basic organizational measures for preparing for and commemorating the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Tajik SSR and the Tajikistan Communist Party was reviewed at the regular meeting of the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau. An organizational committee under the chairmanship of R.N. Nabiyeu, first secretary of the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee was formed.

With the aim of maintaining the successful fulfillment of the 1984 adopted plans and socialist pledges by the sectors of the national economy the bureau approved the following commissions: the industry commission under the chairmanship of T.M. Mirkhalikov; the agroindustrial complex commission under the chairmanship of Kh. N. Nasredinov; the construction commission under the chairmanship of R.G. Gafurov; the science, culture and art commission under the chairmanship of G.B. Bobosadykova; the transport, communications and municipal economy commission under the chairmanship of V.E. Novichkov; and the trade and domestic services [bitovoe obsluzhivanya] commission under the chairmanship of R.M. Grishina.

It was noted at the bureau that the whole activity of the party committees and the soviet, trade unions, komsomol and economic organs be directed at furthering the volume of the political and labor effectiveness of the republic's workers and at verifying the historical decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and tasks deduced by Comrade K.U. Chernenko at the February CPSU Central Committee Plenum, during his meeting with the electorates of the Kuybyshev electoral okrug in Moscow city and at the all-union economic conference on the problems of the agroindustrial complex.

The major content of the organizational and political work in connection with the portentous date should remain the broad dissemination of socialist emulation for increasing the effectiveness of production, achieving high final results by every labor collective and for increasing labor productivity by 1 percent and reducing production cost by 0.5 percent ahead of the scheduled plan.

[The bureau] stressed the necessity of fully using the available reserves and capabilities for accelerating the scientific and technical progress and

for consolidating the economic system. It also stressed the necessity of considerably raising the level of the mass political work and the patriotic and internationalistic education of workers.

Some other questions related to the further socioeconomic development of the republic were also examined at the meeting of the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

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REGIONAL

UZBEK ARCHIVES EXTOLLED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 22 May 84 carries on page 4 a 700-word article by I. Abdullayev, Director of the Uzbek Central State Archive. The article is entitled "The Archive Preserves History" and it appears in conjunction with UNESCO's International Archive Week (May 21-27).

Emphasizing the importance of well-kept archives, the author quotes Aleksander Gertsen who once wrote his friend N.P. Ogarev, "It seems you have burned my letters. That was bad. It would be better to burn an inch off your little finger. Our letters are highly important indications of our development which reflect the impressions of our souls. How can one burn such things?"

Abdullayev says that archives did not exist on the territory of the khans before Central Asia was joined to Russia. And owing to wars and internecine feuds few of the chancery documents from that period have survived. He relates how on 1 June 1918 Lenin signed the decree of the Soviet of the People's Commissars "On the Reorganization and Centralization of Archives." In 1962 the Leningrad State Public Library imeni M.E. Saltykov-Shchedrin transferred to the Central State Archive of the Uzbek SSR its collection of historic manuscripts--the archives of the Kokand and Khiva khans.

Today the Central State Archive of Uzbekistan possesses 1,285,000 items in its collection. Abdullayev sees as its particular pride the documents covering the October Revolution in Turkestan, the civil war, socialist construction, industrialization, and the collectivization of agriculture. A photocopying microfilm laboratory aids in the preservation of the most valuable originals.

TURKMEN ARCHIVES' PLUSES, MINUSES NOTED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 18 April 84 carries on page 3 a 900-word article titled "The Golden Fund of History" by A. Golovkin, chief of the Turkmen Main Archive and Honored Culture Worker of the Turkmen SSR.

Golovkin says that for 60 years archivists have cooperated closely with scholar-historians in publishing documents on the history of Turkmenia over

the last 150 years. Recent examples are "Podgotovka i pobeda Velikoy Oktyabr'skoy sotsialisticheskoy Revolutsii v Turkmenistane" (2nd revised edition), "Druzhiba narodov SSSR," "Khronika istorii goroda Ashkhabada." In preparation are anthologies of the All-Union series "Iz istorii kul'turnogo stroitel'stva v TSSR (1924-1941)," "Istoriya promyshlennosti i rabocheho klassa Turkmenistana (1946-1958)," "Istoriya Leninskogo kommunisticheskogo soyuza molodezhi Turkmenistana (1918-1982)." The Main Archive of the Turkmen SSR will be working together with scholars in preparing for the celebration this year of the republic's 60th anniversary.

The republic Main Archive has two major problems, according to the author:

Leaders of republic ministries, institutes, enterprises, executive committees, kolkhozes and sovkhozes do not sufficiently understand their tasks and responsibilities in submitting documents for preservation. These were recently outlined by F.M. Vaganov, chief of the USSR Main Archive, in a speech at an All-Union Session of Workers of the State Archive Service of the USSR.

The second problem has to do with the physical plant of the republic's archive establishments, their overcrowding (the Krasnovodsk Oblast archive building is so overcrowded that no more documents are being accepted there), and the obsolescence of the material technical base. Golovkin feels that Turkmenia needs to follow in the footsteps of the other union republics which plan to update their archive services through construction and introduction of new equipment during the 12th Five-Year Plan. Construction is not all that is needed. For example, complete reconstruction of the air conditioning system in the Turkmen Central State Archive building is needed. Copying equipment is needed for prophylactic work with cinema, photographic, and tape recorder documents. Some of this has been ordered (a Pentakt microfiche reproduction machine, a Canon duplicator), some has been received (an automated card catalog).

In addition, Golovkin recommends that long-range plans include the supplying of the archive establishments with qualified personnel through expanding available courses on archive science at the Turkmen State University imeni Gor'kiy where, at present, only one small special course is offered on the subject.

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REGIONAL

CALL FOR TENTH SESSION OF KIRGHIZ SSR SUPREME SOVIET

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVIETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 15 May 1984 page 1 carries a 50-word decree signed by the Chairman and the Secretary of the Presidium T. Koshoyev and S. Omurkulova. In it the date for the tenth session of the Supreme Soviet of KiSSR, to be held in Frunze, is set for 15 June 1984.

KAZAKHS PARTICIPATE IN INTERNATIONAL WEEK OF ARCHIVES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 16 May 1984 page 3 carries a 600-word article stating that the colleagues of Glavarkhiv (USSR Main Administration for Archives) have decided to hold an International Week of Archives. Kazakhstan's celebratory week will take place from 21-25 May 1984.

KAZAKH RADIO BROADCASTS IN KOREAN

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 17 May 1984 page 2 carries a 100-word article announcing the beginning of Kazakhstan's State Television and Radio Division's radio broadcasts in Korean on May 16, 1984. Radio broadcasts are now conducted in five languages in Kazakhstan.

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REGIONAL

TURKMEN SCIENTIFIC TECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 19 April 84 carries on page 2 a 300-word Turkmeninform report titled "To Regulate Progress Skillfully." The article announces the opening session of a two-day scientific practical conference whose goal is to work out for the Turkmen State Planning Commission, for ministries, organizations and enterprises of the republic a series of recommendations for more effective regulation of scientific technological progress in the republic. Participating in the conference are various leaders and responsible workers from several Turkmen state planning committees and some of the other union republics, scientists from the Turkmen and USSR Academies of Sciences, region institutes, heads of ministries responsible for scientific and technological progress in the Turkmen economy.

Regional questions of raising the effectiveness of scientific research, accelerating the introduction of science and technology achievements into the republic economy, raising the effectiveness of licensing and patenting work, and improving planning for the future of science and technology will be discussed.

Deputy Chairperson of the Turkmen Council of Ministers R.A. Bazarova opened the conference. Reports were given by Deputy Chairman of the Turkmen State Planning Commission A.B. Perengliyev, Deputy Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries Yu. N. Pugachev, Deputy Chairman of the USSR Academy of Sciences' scientific council on economic problems of scientific and technological progress and Doctor of Economic Sciences Professor K.I. Taksir.

Participants of the conference will have a chance to acquaint themselves with Turkmen achievements in the field of solar energy, and will visit several institutes of the republic Academy of Sciences.

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REGIONAL

BAPTIST PARENTS IN KAZAKHSTAN PRAY WHILE CHILD DIES

[Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 13 Mar 84 on page 4 and 14 Mar 84 on page 4 carries a 2,800-word serial titled "Lethargy" by V. Burenkov and E. El'yashev. The article reports on an incident which took place in the town of Dzhetysay, Chimgentskaya Oblast, Kazakh SSR. Two young parents refused to take their sick child to the doctor despite the protestations of neighbors and an official from the Ispolkom. The official's second visit found the child dead. The parents refused to surrender the body even to a medical commission. Finally, the body was recovered by a committee of two deputies from the local Soviet, a physician, and a representative of the militia. According to the authors, the parents refused to surrender the body because they believed that God would bring the child back to life. In fact, according to the authors, the parents blame Soviet authorities for taking the child's body away before God had completed His work. The authors wonder, whence the source of such fanaticism? They recount other examples of those in the area who became Baptists and ceased to participate in everyday life. Two recent converts told their parents that they quit working because "they did not want to build the kingdom of the antichrist" [tsarstvo antikhristovo]. The authors also discuss the baselessness of numerous "conversion experiences" which were often recounted to them by believers. They note that most can be traced back to luck or medical attention and not to God's "miraculous intervention." The authors are led to wonder: "Whose purpose does all this serve?" "We have already had cause to mention the little book issued in the West from which Andrey [a local pastor] took his "convictions" and methods of treating his flock. Now we wish to draw attention one more time to the fact that what happened here came from outside. Andrey and his stooges turned out to be a tool of ideological diversion." The authors conclude by noting that the mother of the young child and three "parasitical fanatics" were brought to trial. The authors, agreeing with certain witnesses that the four were guilty of "murder even if only indirectly," do not relate the court's verdict.

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